The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 244, BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1914: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Oct	Caledonia ..	8000	.. ..	..
4th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan. .	10000
21st ,,	India	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt. ..	9000
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette.....	6000	Medina ..	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	..	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5148	27th Oct.	30th Oct
Kirin Maru.	B. Tsuda	3808	22nd Oct.	3rd Nov.
Jinsen Maru.	T. Terada	3785	4th Nov.	27th Nov.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	3200	24th Nov	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	
LIVE STOCK	

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	8545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March.
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April.
City of Cairo A&C	..	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6934	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May.	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June.	....

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.	653	1,091	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employeers, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVED FUND	,,	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes
DWARKA, 1,695, Thurs. 15th Oct. 9 a.m., ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 16th Oct. *6 a.m., Direct.
LINGA, 3,125, Mon. 19th Oct. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvi.
*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 15th October, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about 17th October calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

13th October 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	21st Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Cireassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage. apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherché Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

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83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road; POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Free I *Free II* *Free III*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

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NOVELTIES
DISCLOSING
A PROGRESSIVE ART.

New Enamel and Gem Jewellery
New and Smart Sapphire Jewellery
New Interchangeable Jewellery
New Diamond Platinum and Pearl Pendants
New Rock Crystal set Diamonds Pendants
New Tulle Bow and Velvet Neckslides
New Dainty "Mouchoir Necklets
New Diamond an fancy Stone Drop Necklets
New Gold and Enamel Lockets
New Designs in Jewelled Rings
New Platinum and gold fancy Bracelets
New Designs in drop Earrings
New Gold and Platinum Brooches
New Gold and Ename Buttons and Links.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities. Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED from 1st November ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE as PAYING GUESTS. Good flat in best locality. Apply to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

WANTED by gentleman BOARD with English family (pucca) table must be good and terms reasonable. Apply to Box No. 936 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4111.

WANTED Qualified VETERINERY GRADUATES, pay Rs. 40 plus Rs. 15 allowance. Promotion upto Rs. 100 for Government service. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 4113

SITUATION WANTED.—Britisher seeks billet as Salesman, Traveller or Manager. Experienced with Typewriters, Adding Machines, Office Appliances, Furniture, Steel Shelving, etc. Highest References. Apply to Box No. 935 c/o Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4110

WANTED immediately men to act as STEWARDS, WAITERS, etc., and also two STEWARDESSES. Good opportunity getting home. Regarding wages, etc., apply CHIEF STEWARD,

S. S. "ARAGON",
Alexandra Dock. 4107.

WANTED about 20 DOCTORS with diploma from the Bombay, Calcutta, Madras University or the Ceylon Medical College for service on board Pilgrim Steamers sailing from the Canal to Singapore and if required back to Port Said.

Applications should be sent to the undersigned stating qualifications, salary required and time able to join.

4114. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

WANTED.—(1) A thoroughly qualified SUPERVISOR and ESTIMATOR for INDOOR WORK, able to make sketches and drawings and take out quantities. Pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 p.m. according to qualifications.

(2) A thoroughly qualified DRAFTSMAN pay Rs. 80 p.m. rising to Rs. 100.

Men with long experience of Railway Engineering work only need apply.

Apply with testimonials to,
The Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay. 4097

WANTED a GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, strong in English, for the post of Assistant Manager, only those need apply who have practical business experience. Pay up to Rs. 75 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications should reach the Undersigned up to 20th of October, 1914.

MADHAO RAO PAWAR,
Manager,
Gwalior Leather Factory and Tannery,
2632. Morar, Gwaliar.

WANTED—A FEW Supervisors for Roads and Buildings; Salary from O. S. Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per mensem (B. G. Rs. 100—O. S. Rs. 117 approximately). The appointments are temporary and terminable at one month's notice but good subordinates have chance of securing permanent appointments when vacancies occur.

Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age, experience, etc, should reach the undersigned by 31st October 1914.

Preference will be given to those applicants who know Urdu.

M. KARAMAT ULLAH, B.A., F.C.H.,
Superintending Engineer.
General Branch, Hyderabad, Deccan. 2642

WANTED.

WANTED at ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Agra, Demonstrators in Chemistry and Biology. Salary to a Second Division B. Sc., Rs. 120. 4117

WANTED Experienced STORE CLERK for Railway work. Pay Rs. 50 monthly. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 4113

WANTED Experienced WEAVING MASTER for SINDH. Pay Rs. 100 monthly. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 4113

WANTED MOTOR DRIVERS (European and Indian), good salaries, for India and abroad. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 4113

WANTED Experienced POLICE FOUZDAR and JAMADAR on Rs. 80 and 50 p.m. for STATE SERVICE. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay." 4113

WANTED a Capable (British) LADY SHORT-HAND TYPIST for up-country and a Lady Typist for a EUROPEAN FIRM at Bombay. Apply to Box No. 937, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4113.

WANTED a BILLET by young Anglo-Indian in any capacity, not afraid of Hard work. Will take up what offers.

Apply J. T. BROWN, RLY. HOTEL. 4093

WANTED Efficient OVERSEER with thorough knowledge of WOOD and MASONRY WORK. Pay upto Rs. 175 p.m for up-country and an L.C.E. on Rs. 80 monthly with good prospects for STATE SERVICE. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 4117

A VACANCY exists for an ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, in the Calcutta Mint, on Rs. 140—10—190 per mensem. Applicants, whose age should be between 24 and 28 years, should apply by letter not later than 28th October, giving details of age, nationality, training undergone and subsequent employment with copies (not originals) of testimonials.

The successful applicant will be appointed on probation for 6 months after which time, if confirmed, he will be eligible for free quarters.

Applications to be addressed
MASTER OF THE MINT.
2642 Post Box No. 88, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

A few articles of furniture for IMMEDIATE SALE. Apply to Box No. 938 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4115

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300, no offers. Apply "B. C.." c/c Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

WELSH COAL FOR SALE—400 tons BEST BUNKERS Ex-Steamer prompt tenders invited. Apply by letter first instance to Box No. C352 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4106

FOR SALE BUNGALOW No. 5 North Petty Staff Lines and Bungalow No. 2409 East Street in the cantonment of Poona. Offers to be made to E. S. Duckett East Street Poona, or to HAJI CASSIM LUDHA & Son. Government and Public Auctioners, 30 Main Street, Poona. 3964.

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

TO BE LET

FURNITURE for hire to suit bachelors or married couples. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

TO LET well FURNISHED ROOMS for bachelors in Wodehouse Road with or without board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 928, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

TO LET TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS on Apollo Bunder with married couple with or without board. E. L. & Fans. Separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 547 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET—FOUR FLATS at once or from 1st NOVEMBER, at 61, 63, 65, Morland Road, Byculla, for Europeans. Good accommodation and moderate rent Apply to MOHAMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY Esq., Tardeo. 4047

TO BE LET at Maria Hill, Mazagaon Gunpowder Road. Open on all sides, garden, sea view train and tram near.

1. First floor of "AWA LODGE" Rent Rs. 45.
2. First floor of "BELLE VUE" Rent Rs. 45.
3. Ground floor of BROACH CHAMBERS" Rent Rs. 25

Apply DALAL within. 4003

TO BE LET

TO LET—2ND FLOOR, RAJ MAHAL, Altamont Road. Apply to MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE, No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 4028

NOTICES.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIVALI FESTIVAL is now approaching, the public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing fire works on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, and are informed that any one committing a *breach* of the law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to enforce this order strictly.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 12th October, 1914.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK WILL BE CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

J. BEGBIE.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th October, 1914. 4109

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. MEHTA & CO., auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. S. T.), carriages and horses *behind the Royal Museum on Rampart Road, Fort, near the offices of Messrs. Walkart Bros., close to the church* and furniture and other sundry goods after 3 p.m., (S. T.), *at their rooms No. 53 Meadows Street Fort (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parsram jewellers).*

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

at Rampart Road, Fort near the Offices of Messrs. Walkart Bros.

1 handsome Windower made rubber-tyred Ralli cart as good as new.

1 steel wheel English Victoria.

1 handsome 2-wheeled rubber-tyred cabriolette.

1 short wheel English Victoria.

1 semi-canoe shaped rubber-tyred victoria.

1 canoe shaped English made victoria.

1 waler horse going in harness.

1 Australian mare going in harness.

1 2-cylinder 9 h.p. 3-seated star motor car complete with hood, etc.

1 4-cylinder 12 h.p. Durkopp 5-seated motor car complete.

AT 3 P. M. (S. T.), AT AUCTIONEER'S ROOM AT MEADOWS STREET.

Property of an English gentleman some sundry household furniture, bedding, iron cot, crockery, Premier cycle, chest of drawers &c.

1 lot new gas fitting, etc.
1 lot alarm Timepieces &c.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th October, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at their sale room the following:—

By order of the concerned:—

18 cases qts. and pts. Jules Lundy Brandy; 16 cases qts. Albert Brandy.

9 cases qts. Burke's dry Sloe gin. 9 cases pts. Burke's dry gin; 13 cases qts. and pts. Garnier Pere and Fils superior claret. I case qts. Rioja Claret, etc.

On account of the concerned:—

1 pair pearl ear-rings.

Property of a Hindu gentleman—

Pearl bangles, pearl nose-ring, diamond and opal rings, diamond and ruby ring, diamond buttons and ring, collar buttons, etc.

By order of the concerned:—

2 cases flooring oil cloth.

On account of the concerned:—

1 case about 400 dozen white honey comb towels.

5 cases each three gross empty bottles.

1 case glass buttons.

1 case padlocks.

Miscellaneous articles:—30 dozen socks. 15 dozen neckties, braces, woollen blouse pieces, 80 pieces L's ulsters.

1 bale 100 sh. jackets.
1 bale 400 sh. vests.
1 bale 200 sh. L's jackets.
1 bale 100 sh. over-coats.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th October, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE, on THURSDAY, 15th October, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.)

On THURSDAY, the 15th day of October, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "South Ville," Colaba Reclamation, Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner-waggons, meatsates, rich glass and porcelainware, upholstered drawing rorm suite, sweet-toned iron framed cottage piano by Rose and Co., handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, Singapore cane furniture, marble ornaments, iron bedsteads, mirror doors almyrahs, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cushioned sofas, easy chairs, book stands, hatstands, rich carpets, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of N. Petropolis, Esq., of Messrs. John Fachri and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th October, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN, SWEEPING, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company' Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 30th October 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Wari Bunder, Goods Depot:—

Cotton seed, jawari, castor seeds, bangles, luggage, chimneys, empty casks, empty bags, sugar, gunny bags, C. I. sheets, iron bars, cotton, draftgear, coal, old records, steel hoops and bands, bags of sweeping grain, jagree, tamarind, loose iron wheels and other miscellaneous goods.

Re. Bombay to Manrampur R. R. 2268/48, I. No. 85 of 26-2-14, transferred to Unclaimed Goods office, W. Bunder, under Manrampur I. No. 2 of 11-4-14, sender Hirjee Shivjee; Consignor Self.

1 case glass chimneys.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th October, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

KINETOPHONE!
KINETOPHONE!!
KINETOPHONE!!!

Talking and Singing Cinema Pictures!!!

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A Real Wonder of the 20th Century!!!

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A Strong Convincing Plot.

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THE "IMPERIAL" PICTURES
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ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD
FOR THE
CITY OF BOMBAY.
WE SHOW
3 TIMES NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p.m.
Prize Shows—Sat. & Sun.—5 to 6-30. p.m.
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POPULAR PRICES
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A HEARTLESS WOMAN.

The true Life-Story of a Woman, who, in order to satisfy her ambition of raising herself into the sphere of Rank and Fashion tramples upon all the nobler sentiments of Womanhood, eventually bringing Nemesis upon herself by her own unnatural and heartless conduct.

A PICTURE WHICH WILL CONVEY
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The Programme includes:—

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3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. } Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.
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Gen. Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
THE LAST FEW NIGHTS.
BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
To-night. *To-night.*

Tuesday, October 13th
For the First time in Bombay
Mr. George Edwardes' Recent Adelphi Success
"THE GIRL FROM UTAH"
Wednesday, October 14th.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Wittiest Musical Play of the Year.
"THE LAUGHING HUSBAND"
From the New Theatre, London.

Thursday, October 15th.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Popular Musical Comedy
"THE DANCING MISTRESS"
From the Adelphi Theatre, London.

Friday, October 16th.
Absolutely the Last Night and
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
"STEP THIS WAY"
By general desire.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9-30 p.m.

Plans now open at ROSE & Co.

Prices.

Boxes, Rs. 40, 30 & 15. (to seat 4 & 3)
Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 5.
Pit Stalls, Rs. 3.
Unreserved. Family Circle Rs.2, Gallery Rs.1.
Sailors and Soldiers in Uniform half price to Family Circle and Gallery.

AFTER 6-30 THE PLAN FOR THE EVENING'S PERFORMANCE WILL BE AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Trams to all parts from Bori Bunder immediately after the performance.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
49, Churchgate Street. Agent.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

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(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

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HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

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Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
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Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 54, Agent
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STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

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EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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Never thought of before, yet one which saves life and property specially while travelling.

EVER READY—ELECTRIC POCKET LAMPS lead you with safety through all dark passages. Need no oil or matches. Press a button and get a dazzling flood of light in front of you.

No. 137A, Strong Bull's eye lens improved safety switch fitted with superior bulb and "Ever Ready" Superior battery. Guaranteed to give satisfection. Sent ready for use. No elaborate instructions. Take out of the parcel and use immediately.

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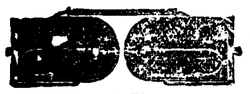

BACK VIEW

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.

With Amber tinted Lenses and side Pieces Rs. 15
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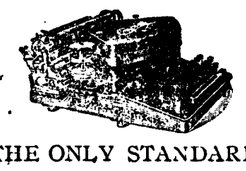

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FLEURS de FRANCE PERFUMES

are the perfect scents of the French Flowers.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, JASMINE, ROSE, VIOLETTE, CARNATION, CHYPRE,

And Six other kinds.

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ROSE SUPREME

(A Boquet of the sweetest rose)

A dozen lovely bottles with a glass feeder and Silver plated Caps on each Card.

ANNAS TWELVE 0-12-0 ANNAS TWELVE PER BOTTLE.

Sold every where. Agents Wanted

FLEURS de FRANCE Coy.

ISMAIL BUILDING, CHURCH GATE STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The disturbance in North-west India was slightly less marked to-day. It has caused numerous thunderstorms and rapid fall of temperature over the Punjab. Rainfall has been more widespread in south of the Peninsula and Burma.

Rainfall has been local in Burma, west of United Provinces, east and north Punjab, south-east Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls have also occured in Assam, Bengal, east of United Provinces, Mysore and Malabar.

The principal amounts are:—Moulmein two inches. Bassein, Mandalay one, Bahraich, Roorkee and Sialkot half, Lahore, Bangalore and Trichinopoly one, Nellore one and half.

Forecast:—An extension eastwards of rainfall in the United Provinces.

SIMLA, October 12.

The disturbance in Northern India is decidedly less marked; it has given but little rain, monsoon having also become weaker.

The temperature has fallen in the United Provinces and remains low in the Punjab.

Rainfall has been local in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, South-east Madras and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, the Punjab Hill's, Malabar and the North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts:—Sibsagar three-quarters inch, Tinnevelly two inches and Negapatam one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in West United Provinces; increase in North-east India.

Earthquake report:—A shock of slight intensity at its origin about two thousand miles away, was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 21h.-52m. yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th October 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.28" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded in Sind. Humidity is generally in excess. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind and west Rajputana and at Jaipur in east Rajputana; night temperature is below normal in west Rajputana but in excess in Sind and at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is 5 deg. to 7 deg. F in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the Coromandel Coast and local in the Madras Deccan while isolated showers have occurred in Malabar and the United Provinces. Conditions are slightly disturbed in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

Fairly general rain is likely on the Coromandel Coast and a few showers in south-east Madras and Malabar. A few showers are possible in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 12th of October 1914.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum of last 24 hours.	Minimum of last 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 a.m.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total fall since 1st June to date.	Variation sinc 1st June to date.
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Rushire	44	4 8	81	..	5.00	—0 01
Do. (11th)	94 7	60 1	61	..	0.72	0.72
Jark				..		
Muskat	93 2	0 4	73	..	0.58	0.36
Do. (11th)				..		
PUNJAB—	86.5	68.5	57	..	9 71	4.98
Multan		55.5	84	—	24.4	1.80
Rawalpindi	81.2	60 2	78	..	2.84	5.12
Lahore				..		
Sirsa	84 7	59.1	79	..	33.41	9.47
Ambala	85 4	65.0	82	..	29.18	5.59
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	86 2	69.3	67	..	99 00	4 31
Agra	81 5	64.1	8	0.28	24.47	—0.42
Muttpur	92 6	7.0	47	..	24.86	—10.17
Jhansi	85 7	65.1	82	..	28.38	—4.86
Cawnpore	92 2	66.5	64	..	36 21	0.73
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—	93 5	70.2	69	..	4.43	2.17
Jacobabad	87	77.8	81	..	6.85	0.72
Karachi	91 6	67.0	80	0.05	18.79	—0.76
Ajmer	91	2693	60	..	28.97	—2.16
Jaipore	95.4	4.6	51	..	24.64	—1.61
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	94.5	70 2	77	..	11.25	—2 08
Broj	96 9	71.2	79	..	17.16	8 47
Cowarks	92 0	70.1	89	..	27.17	10 11
Veraval	4	8 8	8	..	34 51	8 87
Rajkot	96 0	69 2	79	..	39 10	19 28
Bhavnagar Para	95	72 8	72	..	57 65	17 79
Surat	96 2	71 7	6	..	39 7	10 86
Ahmedabad	93 5	67 7	67	..	26.58	8 37
Deesa	88 9	66	62	..	29 15	1 93
Neemuch	90 2	64	54	..	26.36	—4.45
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	90 7	67 9	62	..	47.21	—4.01
Jubbulpore	92 2	67 2	52	..	32.11	—10.78
Saugor	91 7	66 2	71	..	43.88	—2 24
Hoshangabad	94 4	6 4	57	..	31.08	3.21
Khandwa	95.6	66	58	..	26.64	—2.58
Akola	93.2	71 1	57	..	31 83	1 92
Amraot	93	67	61	..	29.82	—4.17
Nagpur	90 1	68	80	..	35.74	—12 66
Chanda	90 7	70	67	..	41.48	—3.59
Raipur						
KONKAN—	93 2	78 2	73	.	81.29	11.67
Bombay	95 3	76 7	51	..	1256	24 18
Ratnagiri	88 4	76 0	84	..	11348	26 40
Mormugao	90 1	75.	84		14480	30.17
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	93 0	65 9	65	..	27.21	7.17
Malegaon	91 8	67	59	.	17.13	—1.84
Ahmednagar	91 5	63 2	69	.	29.90	7.68
Poona	91.8	68 6	68	..	24.18	—0.56
Sholapur	88.7	67 7	70		18.8	—2 39
Bijapur	94.5	65 6	76	.	79.48	38.97
Belgaum	91 7	71 3	49	.	25. 5	0.31
Aurangabad	90 0	67.6	86		53.56	16.92
Nizamabad (Indur)	85 7	65.1	68	.	39.32	14.00
Hyderabad						
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—	91 5	75 9	84		13719	25 71
Mangalore	88 9	77 1	90	0 09	38 9	1 63
Calicut	91.5	75 6	86	1.11	75 18	—7 64
Cochin	87.5	74 5	80	0 02	76 27	1 63
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	85 3	75 1	82	0.15	5.75	0.46
Masulipatam	92 3	72 1	8	0.4	14 29	1 72
Bellary	92 5	72 5	80	..	19 5	—1.78
Cuddapah	88 3	73.8	91	0.32	20 40	1.39
Madras	89 0	74.6	85	0.02	8 14	—4.72
Bangalore	89 5	73 8	87	..	5 96	—1.72
Coimbatore	84 4	75.1	92	0.09	8.93	—5.08
Trichinopoly	89.7	75.5	91	1.10	8.92	—1.76
Negapatam						

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 12th October 1914 was 30·09 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 139 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0 10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Government Observatory, Colaba.

Bombay 10th October 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 896	inche
Temperature of Air	65 5	degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 3	"
Dew Point	74 9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0 710	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	1 6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	93 2	" W
Minimum do. do.	78.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, ENE, WNW, NN	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	119	miles.
Fall of Rain	0 00	inches
Total fall during month	0 01	"
Total fall during year	81 44	"
Mean temperature of 12th October	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time	Depth in ft.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean Time	Depth in ft.
	Oct	h m	ft. in	Oct. h. m	ft. in
M		m 4 14	25 0	12 m 10 14	22 0
Tu	12	m 3 41	23 4	9 46	18 11
W	13	m 5 30	24 10	13 m 0 48	21 6
Th	14	m 6 54	25 2	14 m 1 49	20 4
F	15	m 8 2	25 11	15 m 1 14	18 11
S	16	m 8 49	26 9	16 m 2 16	18 8
Sun	17	m 9 31	27 7	17 m 3 5	17 7
	18	m 10 10	28 2	1 m 3 52	17 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.		Sunrise	Sunset
12	(Monday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 18m.
13	(Tuesday)	6h 32m.	6h. 18m
14	(Wednesday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 17m.
15	(Thursday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 16m.
16	(Friday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 15m.
17	(Saturday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 15m
18	(Sunday)	6h. 34m.	6h. 14m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th, 3h. 8 3m. p. m. New Moon 1914 Oct 19th 0h 35.m. p.m First Quarter 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14.0. m. a.m. Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3rd 5h. 18.6 a.m.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY AND THE WAR

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Much has lately been written regarding the various interests affected by the price of cotton, but individual interests appear to be the paramount consideration in all cases, and not what may be done for the general good of the community. The cotton crop is one of India's great commercial assets, and to allow the price of cotton to decline to a lower level than it has already reached is, at a time like the present, a suicidal policy which will eventually react on the whole country. The ryot will be hit. The price he will be able to obtain for his Kappas will not leave enough for the bare necessities of life, let alone for the tax he has to pay to Government. The middleman will be hit. He cannot hope to obtain from the banks or commission agents an advance sufficient to enable him to carry on his business. The broker will be hit. He must double his business to enable him to make the same amount as he does under normal circumstances The mill owner will be hit. Though he may get cheap cotton there will be no purchasing power for the manufactured article, and his already heavy stocks will be augmented and his financial difficulties increased. Combination is required, and without it (by a pulling in different directions for individual interest)) the community will suffer

NEMO.

Bombay, Oct 10

GERMANS' SUPPLY OF PETROL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Regarding the Germans' reported shortage of petrol it is advisable not to overlook that Germany has been producing an efficient substitute in considerable quantities for some time, viz., benzole.

According to a Home paper, up to the outbreak of war, Germany was producting about three-quarters of million gallons of benzole per week, and it is possible that, not only can she continue to turn out the same or increased quantities, but that there may have been large supplies of this fuel stored in Germany.

Even allowing that the demand is greater than the supply it is doubtful, in the near future at any rate, German aircraft will be rendened useless through want of fuel.

—Yours, etc.,

W. W.

10th October.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 11

Okara	Jeck	Colombo Oct. 7
Saturnia	Taylor	Alexandria Sept. 28
Itinda	T. cker	Colombo Oct 5
Oct. 12.		
Karmala	Evans	Calcutta Oct 5
Mouteagle	Davidson	Hongkong Sept. 29

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 12

Linga — Cutbush — Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer	Kerrienmoor	for	Garston
"	Dwarka	for	Persian Gulf
"	Turbridge	for	Middlesborough
"	Nubia	for	China

S.S. Mouteagle:—The steamer Mouteagle, 6163 tons, Captain F. L. avison arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong which port she left on Sept. 29.

S. S. Okara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer, Okara, 2,439 tons, Captain E. W. Jeck, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Colombo, which port she left on October 7, with a general cargo.

S. S. Saturnia:—The steamer Saturnia, 5,494 tons, Captain D. Taylor, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Alexandra, which port she left on September 28, with ballast.

S.S. Itinda:—The B I S. N. Coy's steamer Itinda, 3,397 tons, Captain W. Tacker, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Colombo, which port she had left on October 6, with ballast and 6 cabin and 2 deck passengers.

S. S. Karmala:—The steamer Karmala, 5,687 tons, Captain H. G. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta which port she had left on October 5 with ballast.

S. S. Linga:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

Monday, October 12th

P. DOCK.

Shipt Steamer	Class	Agents
Memnon	Pickering 14'10	J. Finlay & Co
Anatolia	Seaborne 17'10	W. & A. G & Co
Roma	Anderson	Italian S... N. Co

V DOCK

Clan macbeth	Redford	F. Finlay & Co
Warburm	Thomson	W. & G. & Co
Lindenfels	Nickle	Dock manager
Karsani	Smith 14 10	J. Finlay & Co
S Kowett	Oates	T. W. & Co
Waddon	Peterson 14'10	W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia	Dowell 17. 10	P. & O.S.N.Co.
Dwarka	ing 14 10	M. & Co

HARB UR WARF.

Irrawadi	Glam	Bo. S. N. Co
	M. W. D. D.	
F Paltana	Kinple 1510	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Arabicon Apcar ... Walton ... M. M. & Co
Arraye ... Cockwell ... P. & O. S. N. & Co
Amarapoora ... M. M. & Co
Ascension ... Findley ...
Avon ... Arigge ...
Aragon ... Mason ...
Atlantian ... Highton ...
Barjora ... O'Connor ... M ... & Co
Barbera ... Lee and Rand ... M. M. & Co
Bangala ... Carre ... M. M. & C.
Bharata ... Macdonald ... M. M. C
Beerwalda ... Evans ... M M & C
Bamora ... Penny ... M. M. & CCo
Caledonia ... Bilkie ... W. & A. G. & Co
Chilka ... Fenton ... M. M. & Co.
Colaba ... ross ... M. M. & Co.
Dimera ... Dickinson ... M. M. & Co
Empress of India ... Baily ...
S. F. Ferdinand ... Gardner ... The Dock ... nager
Frientels ... Hocking ... Dock Manage
Glenbiel ... Griffiths ... Ma
Soumayan ... Courtney ... T. ... & Co
Itola ... Walsh ... M. M. & C
Ionian ... Castaway ...
Jeddah ... Ternel ... T. M. & Co
Lauranark ... Cuswer ... Dock Manager
Karadeniz ... Morvad ... S. & P. S. M. Co
Kasarna ... Hannah ... T. M. & Co
Kerrienmoor ... Stenson ...
Lossat ... Nelson ... J. N. & Co
Lookeby Hall ... Gardner ... K. N. & C
Maaruda ... Kirk ... M. & Co.
Mashobra ... Brooks ... M. M. & Co
Masilia ... Thorapson ... W. & A. G. & Co
Mesaba ... Clarke ...
Nestung ... Grant ... T. M. & Co
Nuttah ... Peter ...
Neuralia ... Astley ... M. M. & Co
Nurseman ... Berry ...
Nubia ... P. & O. S. N Co
Omara ... Nelson ... M. M. & Co.
Pentanda ... Stevens ... M. M. & Co
Re-enfels ... M... Williams ... Dock Manager
Rochenfels ... Jones ... Dock Manager
Rheinfels ... Severa ... (Prize vessel.) Dock Manager
Shasa ... Rouse ... M. M. & Co
Sumada ... Birbon ... M. M. & Co
Sealda ... Johnson ... M. M. & Co
Sildra ... Bryn ... The Bombay Co
Subedar ... Crebbin ...
Saisette ... Vine ... M. M. & C
Tara ... Hamlyn ... M. M. & Co
Tembridge ... Cooper ... & ...
Trifels ... Prize vessel ... Dock manage
Umaria ... Cox ... W. & A. G. & Co
Varela ... Ills ... & Co
Varsine ... Hamilton ... Dock Manager
Velaria ... Brown ... M. M. & Co
Vincoria ... Arbescne ...
Varsova ... Sharpe ... M.M. & Co
Warfels ... (Prize vessel) ... Dock manager
Whateley Hall ... Mead ...

EXPORTS.

Oct. 12.

FOR LONDON.

WARBURM (s) 22 bales buffalo hides, 12 bales cow hides, 6 bales sheep and goat skins, 5 bales hides cut pieces, A. Cassum; 15 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 8 bales cow hides, and 5 bales goat skins, H. A. Oomar & Sons; 11 bales buffalo hides and 18 bales cow hides, V. Esmail & Co.; 60 cwts. rice, B. I. S. N. Co.; 512 bales hemp, K. Vishram & Co.; 28 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham & Co.

CALEDONIA (s) 2 cases and 2 casks chutney, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 125 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola.

CLAN MACBETH (s) 40 bags rice, L. Dreyford; 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

MOROCCO (s) 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, M. B. Kaisha; 8,000 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR PORT SAID.

ANATOLIA (s) 11,160 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

ROMA (s) 100 bales cotton, Dymes and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 536 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.; 100 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jaferbhoy; and 100 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

ROMA (s) 700 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Varsova from Karachi, Agents M. M. and Co.—1 drum paint, 1 case paper, 11 barrels vinegar.

S. S. Maloja from Sydney, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—75 cases canned fruits, 21 packages dried fruits, 5 cases preserved meat, 3 cases preserved peel, 6 cases canned vegetables, 2 cases cheese, 2 cases cornflour, 5 casks vinegar, 2 cases pudding, 25 cases jams, 22 cases cakes, 7 cases honey, 4 cases rolled oats, 3 cases barley, 1 sack arrowroots, 97 cases skimmed milk powder, 1 case cordials, 10 cases salmon, 2 cases mustard, 2 cases soap. 17 cases biscuits.

S. S. Dwarka from Mohomorah, Agents M. M. and Co.—14 bundles specie, 20 bags 8.542 bundles 50 cases dates, 55 bags almonds, 17 bags attari, 217 bags 37 bundles A. kernels, 26 bags apricots, 63 crates pomegranates.

The Treatment of

MALARIA

By

ESANOFELE

Has proved Successful in Malarial Districts all over the World. Its Therapeutic Value has been endorsed by the Leading Authorities of the Age. It Cures where Quinine simply relieves.

RS. 2 PER BOTTLE.

RETAIL AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Proprietors' Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: B. G. GORIO & Co., Wallace Street Fort, Bombay,

Proprietors: **FELICE BISLERI & Co., Milan, Italy.**

Beware of spurious imitations.

WAR RELIEF

ANNAS 9 ONLY NOW — 5000 5000 5000 — USUAL PRICE 12 ANNAS

FRENCH BRIAR PIPES

are available at the reduced price of 9 annas each.

For those wishing to contribute something for the comfort of the departing troops.

AT

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

BOMBAY.

DO YOU WANT TO DISPOSE OF YOUR

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE?

We buy furniture, etc., at better cash rates than the market and advance money as well if required. Every kind of satisfaction guaranteed.

We stock substantial and artistic furniture of every variety for Drawing, Dining, Bedrooms, etc.. and make any design to order.

We hire out furniture at most moderate rates Whole bungalows furnished at s. 30 and bedrooms complete at Rs. 10 and upwards.

KARIM MOOLJI & Co.,

No. 36, Chakla Bazaar, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36" INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 12th October.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is one lakh up.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and rates are unchanged. There is little business doing.

Quotations—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1 3	13/16 to 27/32
D.D. mail	1	2 7/8
T.T. forward Nov.-Dec.	1 3	27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	1 1/16
Credits 3 m/s ready ..	1	1 1/4
France 3 m/s ready ..		1.27
60 d/s Japan ..		1.17 3/4

BULLION

In the local market ready bar silver is selling at about our quotation. Bar gold is steady.

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	6	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Ready Bar silver (coin duty)	3	6	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by mail on 9th October 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	13*	14 626
B. B. & C. I. Railway	24	25,203

* Boxes and Bars.

COTTON.

The into sight figures for the week are 1,240,000 bales against 860,000 last week and 2,401,000 bales on the corresponding date last year. The fixed price for spot F. G. F. Egyptians in Liverpool has been reduced 20 points, and now stands at 7.30.

The local market opened unchanged with nothing doing for forward delivery at the fixed rates. At a meeting of the Directors of the B. C. T. A. held this afternoon it was decided to reduce the fixed rates for forward contracts by Rs. 10 all round, and the rates now ruling are given below. Though the fixed rate for good Broach March is now Rs. 195, it is reported that business is being done in the bazaar at Rs. 191.

Ready cotton is steady at present prices, but the demand continues small. Prices are now very low, and sellers are showing less anxiety to move stocks.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Ready Linseed is steady at Rs. 5-14-0. B. T. Rapeseed is also steady at Rs. 6-5-0 B. T. for Brown Cawnpore ready. Castorseed is unchanged at Rs. 5-6-0 R. T. Ready Mowrasseed is quiet at Rs. 3-8-0 R. T. Wheat is steady at Rs. 6-9-6 R. T. for ready White Karachi Bangla.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	Fully good.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals R. T...	133	125	..	January.
M.G. Bengals R. T...	185	..	..	"
M.G. Sind Punjab R. T...	132	..	..	"
M.G. Randeish ..	145	135	..	"
M.G. Hinganghat Wardha	156	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	180	..	..	"
M.G. Veotmahl ..	175	..	..	"
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum ..	170	..	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum, "Pal Staple"	160	..	..	"
M.G. Amravati ..	163	..	..	"
M.G. Oomra "Fair Staple"	..	..	..	"
M.G. Broach ..	205	..	195	March.
M.G. Muttia ..	142	132	..	January.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday,

Cotton	175	Bales.
Wheat	5,537	Cwts.
Linseed	Nil	"
Rape, Rai etc	Nil	"
Gingellyseed	284	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	487	"
Castorseed	466	"
Rice	1,032	"
Myrabolams	Nil	"
Cottonseed	2179	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	"
Gram	1,701	"
Jowar	Nil	"
Maize	48	"
Barley	24	"

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

As a result of the poll held on Friday last to fill a casual vacancy on the Bombay Corporation to represent the Byculla Ward, caused by the death of Rao Bahadur Elappa Balaram, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji has been declared elected, 443 votes having been recorded in his favour, as against 326 votes recorded in favour of the rival candidate Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani.

THE COTTON TRADE AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly find space in your valuable columns for the following few lines.

As a good deal of misapprehension seemed to be prevailing amongst the members of the Committee of the Piecegoods Association which met on Sunday afternoon, and, as some doubts are being entertained also by the public and the press regarding the proceedings of the Conference that was held on Thursday afternoon at the Bombay Chamber's Rooms to consider the present situation regarding cotton, I desire to give publicity at the instance of the Piecegoods Merchants' Committee, to the views I expressed at the meeting of the Conference.

At the outset I must in fairness to the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, say that after having read his speech (which is already published in the press) he invited those present at the meeting to express their views freely, giving them all possible facilities for doing so, in fact he was kind enough to allow me to speak more than once as I did.

As a representative of the piecegoods interests, I had to point out that, according to the broad outlines of the scheme placed before the meeting by the Chairman, it could be construed that it was a scheme intended for the benefit of the cotton merchants and speculators in Bombay and that therefore it seemed rather a selfish one. At the same time I admit that the situation in the cotton trade was such as required serious consideration, and suggested that the best means to prevent further losses to those interested in the cotton trade, as well as to save the cotton cultivators who held bumper crops in their hands at this juncture, lay in such a scheme as would afford facilities to the cultivators and holders of cotton in the various districts for securing advances on and thus to enable them to hold back cotton over there, at least for a reasonable time until they would be able to realize fair prices on the general improvement taking place in the situation.

Such a schem I argued, besides directly helping the ryots, would indirectly also help some other trades such as piecegoods and of articles which greatly depend upon the buying capacity and means of the ryots.

I also pointed out that, if this financial scheme was to be for the benefit of Bombay merchants and speculators, the facilities afforded them would simply tend to bring more cotton to our city and to swell the stocks here, which were already very large; whereas the poor ryots would be naturally forced to part with their products at the present ruinous or perhaps only at slightly better prices later on. Again, the proposed scheme for Bombay would be considered as favouring a particular trade only, whereas many other trades were in a similar plight at the present moment and deserved equal consideration.

The representatives of the Millowners' Association and that of the Cotton Trade Association, who also expressed their views after I had done so, advocated a scheme which would directly benefit ryots.

When the votes were being taken on the propositions placed from the chair, I suggested that the details of the scheme, when drawn up by the Committee, might be placed before a further meeting, so as to draw opinions from the various trades interested, but it was negatived on the ground that it would be only useful to do so for the next season and not for the present.

I and my colleague did not vote for the first proposition, but supported the formation of a Committee for consultation with the Government, in the hope that a scheme of some general efficacy might eventually be drawn up.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

DEVIDAS MADHOWJI THAKERSEY.

72, Apollo Street,
Oct. 12.

WAR FUND CONCERT.

A concert in aid of the War Relief Fund organised by Pandit Vishnu Digambar of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya was held on Saturday afternoon in the Empire Theatre under the patronage of Mr. P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. There was a fairly large gathering, and a handsome sum was realised, which will be forwarded to proper quarters. Several Parsi lady students of the Vidyalaya took part in the concert and their efforts were greatly appreciated by the audience.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 13,02,654-0-0; The Western India Turf Club, Rs. 50,000; Subscriptions from Ahmednagar District, Rs. 32,153-13-3; Third Instalment from Sindh Branch, Rs. 30,000; Subscriptions from Talukas of Surat, Rs. 23,606-8-0; Seventh Instalment through Mr. Otto Rothfeld I. C. S. Collector of East Khandesh,, Rs. 22,,860; Radhanpur State, Rs. 16,000; Subscriptions from Surat Branch, Rs. 15,022-5-6; Srbscriptions from Belgaum Branch, Rs. 15,000; First instalment from Poona Branch, Rs. 15,000; The People of Godhra, Rs. 14,0o8-3-3; Subscriptions from the Ratnagiri Branch, Rs. 14,01-11-9; Subscriptions from Sholapur, Branch, Rs. 11,000; Subscriptions from Sajapur District, Rs. 10,853-13-8; First Instalment from People of Jamkhandi, Rs. 10,,000; Subscriptions from Ratnagiri Branch, Rs. 9,6-5-5; Panchmahals and Rewakantha Branch, Rs. 7,199-3-2; The People of Cambay, Rs. 6,104-15 0; Hirachand Nemchand Jhaveri Esqr., President, Zaveri Manajan, Bombay, Rs. 5,000; Second Instalment from Satara District, Rs. 5,000; Staff of Messrs Kalli Bros Rs. 3,500; Eighth Instalment from Kolaba District, 3,024-10-3; Sixth Instalment from Kolaba District, Rs. 2,169-0-4; Third Instalment from Karwar Branch, Rs. 2,203-14 6; First Instalment from People of Bhavnugger, Rs. 1,9,0; Mamladar of Dohad, Rs 1,871-1-3 3; First Instalment from Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 1,,00; Muli State Rajkote., Rs. 1,,00; Churches and Chapels of the Diocese of Damaun through the Archbishop of Damaun, Rs. 1,301-5-4; Seventh Instalment from Kolaba District Rs. 1,23o-6 0; Labourers of the Textile Manf. Co. Ltd., Rs. 1,158-4 0; Officers and Staff Bombay Port Trust Docks, Rs. 1,177-14-0; First Instalment from Employees of Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, Rs. 1,000; Port Officer Bombay and his Staff, Rs. 1,000; Bhaishanker Nanabhai Esqr., Rs. 1,000; Secretary and Chief Accountant's Depts., Traffic Manager's Dept., Dispensary and Railway Manager's Office, Port Trust, Rs. 946-13-0; Second Instalment from Janjira, Rs. 896-12-0; The People of Dhanduka, Rs. 815-12 0; Rewakantha and Panch Mahals Branch, Rs. 806-6-0; Superintendent and Clerical Staff Accountant-General's Office Bombay, 502-1-4; Staff of Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Mills. (Excluding work people), Rs. 500-10 0; Boyce and Co., Belgaum, 500; Thakore Sursingji Darbar of Dhrafa, Rs. 500; Muljj Damoder Esqr., Rs. 500; Mill Offices of Nowrosji Wadia and Sons, and Mill Establishment Staff of Dyeworks and Spring Mills, Rs. 4,6-4-0; Subscriptions from Ahmedabad Branch, Rs. 422; Staff, Original Side, Bombay High Court, Rs. 403-8-0; Rewakantha and Panch Mahals Branch, Rs. 400-6-0; Staff of Andrew Yule and Co., Rs. 338; Officers and Staff Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory Rs. 363-4-0; Pupils and Staff High School, Sangli, Rs. 345; Panch Mahals and Rewakantha Branch, Rs. 334-4-0; Employees Loco and Carriage Dept. Bhavnugger State Rs. 365-5-9; People of Jamkhed Mehal, Rs. 363-12-0; F. J. Varley, Esqr., Rs. 300; General Works, Engineering Dept., Port Trust, Rs. 2o6; Dredging Master, Engineer and Crew of Dredgers, Sun Merewether Dry Dock, Foremen and Men Hydraulic Dept. Prince's and Victoria Docks, Rs. 2,84-4-0; Some Officers and people Porebunder State, Rs. 249; Messrs Mehta Dulpatram and Lal jee, Rs. 200; K. Sunde Esqr. Ameisal, Rs. 200; Thakur of Bhorol, Rs. 200; Foremen and Staff Hydraulic Establishment, Alexandra Docks, Rs. 1o3-3-6; Further subscriptions from Mill hands of the Standard Mills, 1o3-2-0; Subscriptions through the Sarkarkun of Bassein, Rs. 150-7-0; Cosmos Co-operative Credit Society Poona, Rs. 155; Proceeds of Concert at Poona by the Cameron Highlanders, Rs. 1,0; Hony. Secretary, Nasik Fund, Rs. 1,0; Gujrat, Club, Ahmedabad, Rs. 150; People of Porbunder, Rs. 136; Principal Staff and Students Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institute, Rs. 133-9-6; Chief Engineer's Staff Bombay Port Trust, Rs. 123-14-0; People of South Dascroni, Rs. 107; Members of Aeyavat Community, Bulsar, Rs. 101; Empress Iron and Brass Works, Bombay, Rs. 101; Ratnalal M. Mody, Rs. 100; Lodge Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Rs. 100; Dredging Masters, Engineers, and Crew of Dredger "Teredo"; and Hopper Barges "Curlew" "Mudlark," "Snipe" and "Peewit", Rs. 100; Sorabji Pestonji and Co., 100; Major R. M. Carter I. M. S., Rs. 100; F. DeSouza Esqr. Uran Range, Rs. 100; Tundar S. Mewar Kadia, Rs. 91-1-0; Employes Medical Store Dept., Rs. 80; Sirkarkoon Dhanu and his Staff, Rs. 76-3-0; Foremen and Men on Rock Drill Barge, 62; Subordinates of Capt. G. Nottidge Poona, Rs. 60; Staff of Gill and Co., Rs. 60; Dredging Master and Crew Dredger "Stork", Rs. 53; Settna R. Pheeroz and Co., Rs. 53; Few Tenants of Alexandra Terrace, Albian Place, Rs. 51; Staff separate Dept. and Record Office, Secretariat, Rs. 50-12-0; H. S. Captain Esqr., Rs. 50; Bene-Israel Congregation of Tifereth Isreal Synagogue, Rs. 50; Merwanji E Buarucha Esqr., Rs. 50; Haridas Ramdas Esqr., Tesa Kutch, Rs. 50; Sarkarkoon Uran Range, Rs. 50; Sorabji S. Meher Esqr., Byculla Vegetable Market, Rs. 50; Stall Holders, Esqr., Byculla Vegetable Market, Rs..50; Raghunath B. Gogte Esqr., Broach, Rs. 50; Staff of Mhow Ry. Co-operative Association, Rs. 44-13-1; Collection from Native Church Kaira, Rs. 45; Balance of contribution from Depts. under the Collector of Bombay, Rs. 42; Third Instalment from Palanpur, Rs. 34; Khan Saheb N. R. Vacha, Rs. 33; Staff of Sarkarkoon Uran Range, Rs. 31; First Instalment from Staff and Pupils of H. H. The Nizam's Govt. High School, Gulburga, Rs. 30; J. F. Kharas Esqr., Rs. 30; Gate Money at Rughby Match by Panchgani Boys' High School, Rs. 30; J. K. N. Kabraji Esqr. (2nd Instalment), Rs. 30; Mr. Pirojshaw M. Khambatta and friends, Rs. 26-12-0; Sarkardoon Phogo and his staff, Rs. 25-7-0; Students Elphinstone College, Bombay, Rs. 25; Subscriptions from Sarkarkoon Maroli, Rs 23-1-0; "My Bridge Winnings for August", Rs. 22-8-0; Further contribution thro. the Collector of Bombay, Rs. 22-8-0; K. Bhojwani Esqr., Rs. 20; Bhagat Ram Esqr., Rs. 20; Capt. Metcalfe, Rs. 20; Residents of Wao, Rs. 20; Rev. E. W. Simpson, Ratnagiri, Rs. 15; Special Officers Estab ishment,, Cambay, Rs. 12; Preventive Officer Mahal Salt Dept., Rs. 12; Shantaram Jugnath, Rs. 10; Parsee Gentleman, Rs. 10; Assistant Surgeon N. B. Muzumdar, Rs. 10; Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 44-9-11; Total Rs. 23,04,03-3-0.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE SWAMYNARAYEN SECT.

OFFICE OF ACHARYA IN DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

RADHARAMANPRASAD LACHMI-NARAYEN *v.* GOVERDHANDAS DAYALJI AND OTHERS.

The above interesting suit came to a termination on Saturday. The suit was important because properties of considerable value were involved, and the office of the Acharya of the Swaminarayen sect, which has an immense following in India, was in dispute. Laxmiprasad Bihariliji, the plaintiff's father, who was for a number of years the Acharya of the Vadtal-Gadi of the Swaminarayen sect, and who was deposed from the gadi owing to his immoral life passed a release in 1910 whereby he relinquished all his right, title and interest as Acharya. At the time he passed his release, he was given Rs. 80,000 in cash some jewellery and the income of several villages in the Central Provinces for his and his family's maintenance. In 1912, he filed the present suit praying that the release passed by him be set aside and he be declared the Acharya of the Vadtal Gandi, and as such be put in possession of the Bombay Temple of the Swaminarayen sect. He alleged that the release was obtained from him by fraud and coercion and against his will. He, therefore, filed this suit against Acharya Sripatprasadji, the present Acharya of the Swaminarayen Gadi and five other followers of the sect.

The defendants raised various contention and stated that the suit was bad for misjoinder, and multifariousness, and the Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit. The defendants also contended that the release passed by the late Acharya was passed by him willingly. Before the suit came for hearing, however, the late Acharya died and by his Lordship's order, passed ex parte, the minor son of the Acharya, name Radharamanprasad was entered as plaintiff. The third defendant (i.e., the present Acharya) however took out a summons against that order and his Lordship made the summons absolute, set aside the ex-parte order and ordered that the suit be abated.

Accordingly, under the provisions of O. 222 R. 3 of the Civil Procedure Code, the suit was put on the Board for dismissal.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for defendants 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. I. N. Mehta appeared for the third defendant, the present Acharya of the Swaminarayan Gadi. His Lordship ordered the plaintiff's suit to be dismissed with costs; if the costs of defendants, 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 be not recovered from the estate of the deceased plaintiff, the third defendant was ordered to pay their costs out of the temple funds in his hands.

Solicitors for the third defendant:—Malvi. Hiralal, Mody and Ranchhoddas.

Solicitors for the defendants 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6:—Pandit and Co.

THE S. S. WARTENFELS.

CLAIM FOR COAL SUPPLIED TO GERMAN SHIP.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

P. NUSSERWANJI & Co., Plaintiff, *v.* S. S. WARTENFELS, HER TACKLE, APPAREL AND FURNITURE. Defendants. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, Claimant.

This was the hearing of a sumons taken out by the Secretary of State for India calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the s.s. Wartenfels should not be released from arrest. The ship was arrested at the instance of the plaintiffs in respect of a claim made by them against the ship for the price of coal supplied to her. The facts are stated in detail in his Lordship's judgment.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine appeared for the claimant in support of the summons.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiffs to show cause.

After hearing arguments, his Lordship delivered judgment. He said:—

The plaintiffs, a firm carrying on business in Bombay as coal merchants filed this suit on 1st September against s.s. Wartenfels to recover the sum of Rs. 2,395 alleged to be due to them for coal supplied to the ship on or about the 24th July, 1914, when in Bombay. The captain of the ship drew a bill for the amount due in favour of the plaintiffs upon the owners of the ship, but owing to the serious political situation in July 1914, plaintiffs were unable to discount the bill. Their claim remains unpaid. After the vessel left Bombay war broke out between Great Britain and Germany and the ship was captured at on near Aden and taken into that port. Legal proceedings were taken in the court of the Resident, as Colonial Court of Admiralty, against the steamer as being an enemy's ship. A requisition was made to the Aden Court on behalf of the Government of Bombay asking that the ship should be delivered over to Government forthwith and the proceedings in respect of her were to continue notwithstanding such requisition. The Court made an order sanctioning such delivery on on about the 4th September, and the ship left Aden for Bombay on the 8th of September, arriving in Bombay by the 16th. On the 14th September the cause was heard in the Aden Prize Court, when it was held that the ship was at the outbreak of hostilities an enemy merchant ship, and therefore liable to condemnation, but, as the Crown Prosecution did not at that stage seek such pronouncement, it was ordered that the ship should be detained with liberty to the Crown to apply for confiscation on condemnation of the ship. Plaintiffs having filed this suit, applied for a warrant of arrest under Rule 4 of the Admiralty Rules, and on the 19th the Prothonotory issued a warrant of arrest. The Secretary of State for India in Council has taken out a summons calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why the s.s. Wartenfels should not be released from such arrest.

The facts of the case are peculiar and do not correspond with any similar case.

No doubt that from the order of the Aden Prize Court the ship came within Article 3 of the Hague Convention; but as Germany has refused to be a party to that Article, the exception to a right of capture, when the masters had no notice of the state of belligerency, was not applied and therefore, it was competent to the Aden Prize Court on the evidence before it, to pass an order of condemnation of the ship; but instead of so doing, it passed an order of detention, having previously allowed the Government to take possession of the ship and use it for its own purposes. In fact, it made an order similar to that which would be made when the ship would come within Article 2 of the Hague Convention, which has been accepted by Germany in which case the ship may be determined on condition of restoring it after the war without payment of compensation; or it may be, requisitioned on condition of paying compensation. The effect of such an order would be that the full control and jurisdiction of the Court would be preserved over the ship, while their making use of it could be recognised. The order would also suspend for the time being transference of the property to the Crown. In this case the Hansa Line are the owners of the vessel. The question is whether the vessel having come within the jurisdiction of the Court can be arrested by the plaintiffs in this suit, which was for necessaries supplied to the ship. If the ship had been detained in the custody of the Aden Prize Court pending the application for confiscation under the present state of the Prize Law the plaintiffs would not be entitled as a matter of right to a claim for necessaries supplied. The general practice observed by the courts in such cases seem to be that if claims put forward by British subjects are proved to be made bona-fide, they would probably be satisfied. But the vessel having been allowed to leave the custody of the Aden Prize Court, there having been no transference of ownership and having come within the jurisdiction of this Court, not as a Prize Court, but as a Court of Admiralty, it seems to me that it is quite possible that the plaintiffs would be entitled to claim against the ship for necessaries supplied when the ship left the harbour. Therefore, I am not prepared to say, at the present moment, that the warrant of arrest is not justified.

Therefore, the order I make on the summons is that the ship should be released on the amount of the claim being paid into Court. Costs of summons would be costs in the cause.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Ardeshir Hormasjee, Dinsha and Co.

Attorneys for the claimant: Mr. E. F. Nicholson.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF OCTOBER, 1914.

Before The Honourable Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 46.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

655-12—Bhai. K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand *v.* Prof. Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar & ors. Bick. M. R. & Co. 3-8-14 Part Heard. Tyabji Dr. C. A. Payne & Co

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

576-13—Captain and V. Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum *v* Bai Hirabai, Khund L and M.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

5-14—Sm B. & Co. Bai Kashi widow Nanashanker Maheshanker & anr. Jain. H & D.

13-14—Purmanand & Co. Purshotam Gopaldas Ghadially *v.* Krishnabai widow & anr. Manu. H & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Cursondas *v* Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation *v* Keshri chand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay *v* Benkuvertai and ors. Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M

372-14—Ardeshir B D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail *v* Mahomed Haji Ismail. Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors *v* Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

307-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gugaji and Co a firm *v* Dayabhai Chotalia and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co. Sakinabai widow *v* Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff J and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow *v* Goolam Hoosein Cassam Virjram and anr, Pestonji E K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr *v* Manohar Vitji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

494-13—Madhowji K & Ch. Khimji Varsanji & anr *v.* Naree Dhanji and ors. Bhimji & Co.

For Further Directions and costs on Comr's Report.

104-14—Payne & Co., Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam *v.* The Frazer Ice Factory, Ltd., and ors., M. B. Chothia.

Long Cases.

284-14—Tyabji D and Co, Gulamali Mahomed Sajan *v* Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey and ors, Captain and V, Jeh M and S, Little and Co.

871-14—Captain and V, Tafferbhai Dattoo *v* Gulam Alli Mahomed Sajan and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

411-14—Surajmal and Co, Rukhmanibai *v* Radhabai widow and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

167-14—Manji Karimbhoy Gopalji & ors *v.* Ard H D & Co Ty D & Co. Between Defts. 2 to 4.

288-14—Manecklal & Co. Bai Sakubai *v.* Ganpat Kashinath Mankar Mehta D & L.

132-14—Kanu H. & Co., Swami Ramanyacharya Nathumayacharya *v.* Purshotam Keshowji, Edg. G. W. & Co.

152-14—Vachha and Co. Merwanji Rustomji Mody *v* Anandrao Vishwanath Jayakar and anr. Little and Co.

233-13—Little and Co. Pranlal Kahandas *v* Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and ors, Bhai K and G, Mulji and Tha.

1058-13—Khand L and M, Nagardas Laldas Shroff and ors *v* Rustomji Pestonji Cooverjee and Co a firm and ors, Jeh S M and H, Sm B and Co, M B Chothia, Matu J and M, Mulla and Mulla.

461-14—Surajmal and Co, Jethalal Fulchand *v* Haridas Premji and ors, Purushand and Co, Moti and D.

492-13—In Person, Haribux Bilasrai and anr *v* Ramgopal and anr, Payne and Co.

102-13—Malvi H M and R, Tribhowandas Narrandas Malvi *v* Abdullally Hafizji Pagdiwalla and ors, Vachha and Co.

193-14—Madhowji K & Ch Lakhabai *v.* Soonderbai widow Sonderdas & Co.

85-13—Motichand & D Harmukhrai Sundermal a firm *v.* Kunjlal Amichand Kustomji & G & anr Malvi H M & R.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 48.

Summary Suit for Disposal (in Chambers.)

950-14—Malvi H. M. & R., Dewji Khetsey & Co., *v.* a firm Framroz Manekji Sethna and anr.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cases.

736-14—Payne & Co., Kasinath Purshram Gaugal and ors. *v.* Dhussedappa Shivappa Shankerappa Mahlanka and ors., Malar H. M. & R.

897-14—Purmanand & Co., The Gujrat Bank, Ltd. *v.* Moreshwar Vasudev and anr.

903-14—Pestonji R. K. & Co., Framji Bhikaji Motiwalla alias Adenwalla *v.* Bai Gulbai and anr.

945-14—Nanu H. & Co., Shellaji Gajaji & Co. a firm *v.* Ghanchi Yacoob Jiva and anr.

947-14—Edg. G. W. & Co., Gangaram Chobildas a firm *v.* Ramchandra Bhawoo.

954-14—Jeh S. M. & H., Samalbhai Nathubhai a firm *v.* Madhowdas Trimbuck and ors.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

511-14—Captain and V. Messrs. Bhawanji Virsey & Co. a firm *v.* Muganram Ramkishen a firm, Tayabji D. & Co. Part Heard.

1072-13—Pandia & Co., Vasanji Hirji Goculdas *v.* Maganlal M. Vakil and Sons a firm Awin and Dessai.

905-13—Dastur & Co Takersey Khairaj *v.* Mulji Shamji & anr Captain & V.

557-14—Malvi H M & R Messrs Harnandrai Phulchand a firm *v.* Mussamat Asharfi widow.

203-13—S A Tyabji Atmaram Mangesh Dubhasi Durgabai widow.

270-13—Mehta D & L Esmail Mahomed & anr Pharbai widow & anr Khambatta & Co.

394-14—Mulji & Tha Molubhai Ibrahim & Co. *v.* Ramchandra Madhavram Bhatt Daph F & D.

678-11—Judah & S Mahadev Babaji Ram & ors *v.* Vasudev Nilkant Agte Sabnis & G M G C & N.

343-14—Hiralal & Co J S Slater *v.* Bai Rewa widow & anr Manecklal & Co.

271-14—Arif H D & Co Fatmabai *v.* Rahmatbai & ors Little & Co Mehta H & L.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

A RECORD OF EFFICIENT WORKING.

Mr. A. Hyderi, B.A., Secretary to his Highness the Nizam's Government in the judicial, police and general departments, has, just issued a review on the Inspector-General's Report on the Jail Administration in the State in the Fasli year 1332, from which the following extracts are taken:—

The number of juvenile convicts has risen from 39 to 72, and only 16 of them could be sent to the Reformatory School at Jalna as the others were sentenced to less than three months detention.

The number of prisoners discharged was 3,161 as against 3,028 in 1321 F. and 2,915 in 1320 F. The percentage of prisoners discharged under the Mark system is steadily declining, as most of the convicts released were sentenced to short periods and consequently could not earn any remission of their sentences under the system.

The Inspector-General again complains of the inadequacy of the sentences inflicted, even in the case of habitual offenders who at least should be placed out of harm's way by being imprisoned for long periods. The attention of magistrates is drawn to the remarks under this head in the previous year's review.

Seven prisoners managed to escape from the jail during the year, four of whom were promptly re-captured. This is satisfactory.

The total gross expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 6,12,777 as against Rs. 6,51,245 in 1321 F. the rise of 11 per cent. being due almost entirely to continued scarcity, larger admissions and the purchase of brick-making machinery for the Nizamabad Jail. The cash earnings show a satisfactory increase of Rs. 29,270, owing to the larger number of convicts sentenced to labour.

The total number of admissions into jail hospitals was 11,256 as against 9,753. The rise is more apparent than real, as the year was a healthy one and the jails fortunately were free from epidemic diseases, and is due in a great measure to the procedure adopted by the Medical Officer of the Gulbarga Central Jail who entered all trifling cases as separate cases in his register: formerly they were lumped together. The death rate per mille fell from 25.4 to 15.6.

The average daily strength of the Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad was 189.35, and the total cost for maintaining it Rs. 16,650 or Rs. 88-11 per head. Habitual inebriation was the cause of insanity in the majority of the cases admitted.

It is encouraging to note that the conduct of the lads in the Jalna Reformatory School was good and that they were given regular instruction in reading, writing and the handicrafts. There were 17 admissions during the year and the inmates turned out work to the total value of Rs. 1,525 as against Rs. 668 in 1321 Fasli. The Leper Asylum at the same place had 16 inmates of whom 12 were discharged during the year. The total expenditure in these institutions amounted to Rs. 7,670.

EXECUTION IN BOMBAY.

Mahomedkhan Nadirshahkhan, a native of Rampur, aged about 25, who was sentenced to death at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court by Mr. Justice Davar, was executed on Monday morning in the yard of H. M.'s Common Prison at Oomercarry.

Mahomedkhan was convicted of murdering two Mahomedans named Bannikhan and Chuninkhan in Doctor Street, on the 1st of July last. His petitions to the Provincial and Supreme Governments for clemency were rejected, as there were no extenuating circumstances for showing mercy to him.

At an inquest held on Monday by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, a verdict of death from judicial strangulation was recorded.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust meeting, 4-15 p.m.
Bandman Opera Co., "The Girl from Utah." Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 14.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting 4-10 p.m.
Bandman Opera Co., "The Laughing Husband." Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 15.

Bandmann Opera Co., "The Dancing Mistress," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 16.

Bandmann Opera Co., Farewell Performance, "Step this Way," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Oct. 12.

The N. C. Os. & men detailed for 15 pr Bun drill, will parade at Headquarters at 7-0 a.m. on Wednesday next.
The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps from to-day's date and posted to "H" Sub-Section No. 1 Coy. No. 1665 Gunner W. H. Wilson.
No. 2 Company:—No. 1497 Gunner H. A. Cooper having transferred to the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, is struck off the Strength of the Corps from 1st October 1914.
Clothing will be issued at Headquarters on Thursday next (15th inst.) from 6-0 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

No. 888.—Books Instructional.—Copies of In-Infantry Training 1914, are now available for issue to all Officers and N. C. Officers of the Battalion. Applications for same should be made at Head-Quarters, where recipients will be expected to sign. The book is issued for perusal only and is not yet to be applied to work.

No. 889.—Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending October 17th:—
"A" Company, Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Signalling Class at 6-30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday.
Recruits.—Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7-30 a.m., (Mufti).
"C" Company, Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday, 14th inst.—Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with helments.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana.
Recruits Tuesday and Wednesday at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana.
Thursday at 6-30 p.m., at Headquarters. Dress.—Murti.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the Recruits of "G" Company on the abovementioned day.
Instructional parade for N.C. Officers at the Gymkhana on Tuesday, at 7-30 a.m.
Dress.—Mufti with Rifles and Side arms.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training,
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

No. 890.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Wednesday, 14th instant.—"G" Company Recruits.
Thursday 15th instant.—""F" Company Recruits.
Friday, 16th instant.—"E" Company Recruits.
Saturday, 17th instant.—"C" Company Recruits.
Sunday, 18th instant.—"G" Company Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.

No. 891.—Instruction-Officers.—All Officers of the Battalion are requested to attend as often as possible a series of lectures and drill to be held at Headquarters every day at 7-15 a.m., (except Saturdays), until further orders. Dress.—Mufti. Note Books should be brought.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March .....“Per Aspera ad Astra” .....Urbach.
Three Dances .....“Nell Gwyn” .....German.
(I) Country Dance (II) ...Pastoral Dance ...
(III) Merrymaker's Dance.
Valse .....“Contemplation” .....Kandt.
Selection. “Cavalleria Rusticana” ...Mascagni.
Morcean .....“Salut D'Amour” .....Elgar.
Selection ...“The Girl on the Film” ...
Kol'o and Sirmay.
Two Step ...“He'd have to get out and get under” ...Abrahams.
National Anthems (I) Belgium (II) Russia, (III) France (IV) Japan.

FATAL FALL.

Edward Gunn, in charge of a donkey-engine on the s. s. Marsumba, now lying in the Alexandra Dock, was getting into a bunk on Saturday night, when he accidentally fell, sustaining a fracture of the skull. He was removed to St. George's Hospital, where he died on Monday morning.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Association will be held on Wednesday 21st instant, at 6 p.m. when Mr. P. A. Wadia will open a discussion on “The necessity of introducing the elements of Greek and Roman History in our school curriculum.” The meeting is open to the public.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE HINDU DIVISION.

The Members of the Hindu Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade who had been to Dakore in Guzerat for rendering First Aid and Medical Relief amongst the pilgrims during the Manakthari Poornima Fair, have returned to Bombay and they were able to attend 39 cases.

“T PARSI SANSAR.”

The proprietors of “The Parsi Sansar,” an Anglo-Gujerati weekly newspaper published in Karachi have issued a copiously illustrated Parsi New Year Number, containing a number of readable articles in English as well as in Gujerati on a variety of topical subjects. The articles on female education and the betterment of Parsi womenkind in general will be found interesting reading.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An 'At Home' of members and their friends will be held at the Society's Rooms this evening at 6-15 p. m. Mr. G. C. Shortridge & Capt. S. A. Macmillan who have been collecting in Burma for the Mammal Survey of India, Burma and Ceylon will, it is hoped, be present, as they are passing through Bombay on their way home to the War and the specimens they have obtained will be on exhibition.

LATE MR. L. Y. KAVLEY.

The death occurred on Saturday of Mr. Laxmanrao Yeshwant Kavley, a prominent member of the Suryawansi Kshattriya community of Bombay. The deceased was a Government pensioner of the Sadar Adalat before it developed into the present High Court of Judicature He received his education in the early fifties and was entirely a self-made man. He took great interest in the progress of the mill-hands of Bombay and was much popular among them.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS,

No cases of either plague or small-pox were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a. m. on Monday. There was one death from cholera reported in the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 72, as compared with 81 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 96 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Saturday was 2102, out of which 8 were found to be plague infected. Four of the plague-rats were found in B. Ward three in E. Ward, and one in C. Ward.

PETTY NAVAL OFFICER FOUND DEAD.

Mr. David Brooke, aged about 38 years, a first-class petty officer of the Royal Navy who was residing at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, was found lying dead in the compound of the House with the left side of his head fractured, on Monday morning.

An inquest was subsequently held by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Coroner. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been discharged from the Varella and was to go to the Trifels. The deceased was not under the influence of liquor and he had complained that ever since he had been in Bombay he had had fever. For the past week he had been very depressed, which might have been due to his having malaria. He was never heard to express any suicidal intentions. He occupied a room in the north end of the building on the upper floor.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while temporarily insane owing to malaria.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, on Monday, touching the death of Mr. Horace T. Waine, a European, aged about 35, who died in his room in the Carlton Hotel on Sunday after a short illness.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was a commission agent. His uncle Mr. Issac Waine, a brick expert, said he last saw the deceased alive at 7-45 p.m. on Saturday, when the deceased said he had a little fever. Witness stayed with the deceased about an hour or two. He knew of no troubles of the deceased. The deceased's wife and family were in England. Witness did not suspect foul play or suicide.

Mr. Sidney K. Thompson, manager of the Hotel, deposed to his having last seen the deceased alive at 3-15 p.m. on Sunday when he went to the deceased's room. The deceased complained of a slight stomach-ache and fever but did not want a doctor as he said, he was not very bad. On Saturday night the deceased took a diathetic and took quinine on Sunday morning. After that the deceased had a temperature and sent for a doctor but could not get one. Witness went to his room at 3-15 p. m. as he heard he was worse. A Hindu gentleman, said to be a doctor, came and took the deceased's temperature a few hours after and found it 110 deg. The doctor told witness that he thought the deceased died from heat apoplexy.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who examined the deceased's body on Monday, said he found congestion of the lungs and disease of the heart. He was of opinion that death was due to disease of the heart accelerated by fever (natural causes), was recorded.

BURMA'S SEA-BORNE TRADE.

BIG DECLINE IN SEPTEMBER.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 12.

The value of the sea-borne trade of the province of Burma for September 1914 was hardly more than half that in the same month of 1913, namely 245 lakhs as against 477 lakhs. The great decline was mainly due to the shortage of freight early in the month and the almost entire stoppage of shipping later in the month owing to the operations of the cruiser Emden. Despite these factors the exports to India were well maintained, the coasting exports were valued at Rs. 129,01,992 against Rs. 153,23,631 for 1913, and the foreign exports were worth Rs. 35,69,012 against Rs. 103,59,258 for 1913.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Monday before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, charged Shamsing Ganising, a Rajput, with importing from Calcutta 45,120 grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 16,920, and a railway cooly named Abdul Rehman, with abetment.

The case for the prosecution was that on receiving certain information, Mr. Smith sent a party of Excise officers and men under Inspector P. V. Hudson to the Victoria Terminus. The second accused was seen coming out of the south gate of the station. He was seized when he was found in possession of a parcel, which contained 45,120 grains of cocaine. It further appeared that the parcel was received by the railway authorities from Calcutta and it was delivered to the first accused on his producing a railway receipt and paying railway charges.

The second accused said the parcel was given him by the first accused and that he did not know the contents of it.

His Worship held that the second accused's action was consistent with his innocence and discharged him.

The case against the first accused was adjourned and he was enlarged on a bail of Rs. 5,000.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

IN A TRAM CAR.

Before the Mazagon Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Dr. H. W. Mhatre (Chairman) and Khan Bahadur J. R. Desai, Sergeant Davison charged R. Colville, a European, aged 40 years, with being drunk and with disorderly behaviour in a tram car.

The case for the prosecution was that Mrs. Sylvia Pearse was travelling in a tram car, when the accused came and sat close to her and pushed her. She remonstrated, but the accused would not desist. A conductor also asked him to behave himself but he would not listen, and eventually, when the car reached Jacob's Circle, the matter was reported to Sergeant Davison, who charged the accused with being drunk and disorderly.

The accused admitted having been drunk but denied having been disorderly.

Their Worships convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 15.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

ALLEGED PERSONATION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sargon charged Ahmed Mahomed, a servant, aged 45 years, with cheating by personating himself to be one Esmail Abdul Rehiman and forging Esmail's signature on a voting paper at the last Municipal by-election for the Byculla Ward on Friday last. Suleman Somaji, a merchant, aged 30 years, was charged with abetment.

Mr. Velinker, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Gatkari, pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. Azad, barrister-at-law, defended the second accused.

As the law point involved in the case has been before the High Court in another case decided by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and had not been decided yet, the present case was adjourned.

THE CASE OF DISMISSED CLERKS.

To the Editor of “The Chronicle.”

Sir,—I read a correspondence under the above heading some days back in your columns. The complaints were possibly of German firms. I believe that it attracted very little or no attention of the authorities petitioned for.

The dismissing of their employees does not rest with the German firms alone, but even the British firms have begun to reduce theirs as described by the “Direct Sufferer” in his letter. I was a prey to this pestilence after my service of 3 years. I have a large family to support and thus I could not save anything during my service. Now I am quite helpless. But the landlord will possibly turn me out if I fail to pay him his rent. I cannot secure food-stuffs without paying for them. In short my state has become worse than I can describe.

In these days of great hardships we cannot blame the German firms if they dismiss their employees. We should have willingly left their service if we could help ourselves. Being aware of our dependent state the British firms should have been ready to take into service the clerks thus thrown out of employment. And now as the British firms themselves are reducing their staff the sufferings of the clerks as a class are innumerable and they therefore, cannot but pray the Government to interfere.

But who will approach the Government? The poor clerks have no union or societies. There is a keen competition and rivalry among themselves. The clerks of a single firm are not united to each other. I do not think therefore a united effort is possible.

I beg of you, therefore, to publish this letter in a prominent place in your esteemed paper and do something to support the cause by bringing to the notice of the Government the sufferings of the poor clerks. In this connection I beg to draw your attention to an article “Robbing Peter to pay Paul” that appeared in “New India” and was reproduced by you a few days ago. The incident in which his Excellency the Governor Lord Willingdon visited the quarters of the mill hands and told them that he would consider their grievances, goes to prove of his Excellency's kindness and sympathy for the poor. I have therefore every hope that the case of the poor clerks will be considered by his Excellency and every effort will be made to redress the sufferings of the poor clerks.

Hoping my entreaties will not go in vain.
—Yours, etc.,

A CLERK.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE NEW BUILDING REGULATIONS.

PROPOSED NEW BYELAW OPPOSED.

A debate on the new building regulations recommended by the Committee of the Corporation to do away with the slums of the City, was the principle feature of yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

Consideration was given to a report of the Corporation's Committee regarding the alleged nuisance caused by an iron foundry at Mazagon in the compound of the property known as the late Hamilton Hotel. The report said:—

After inspecting the place and after making careful enquiries as to the nature and extent of the nuisance complained of, the Committee are of opinion that the premises in question are not suitable for the location of an iron foundry. They therefore recommend that the Commissioner be requested not to allow Messrs. Dixon and Co. to work the factory after the 31st March next and to inform them that they should arrange to remove the factory from the premises by that date. The Commissioner may also be requested to prohibit the firm from working the factory during the night except for urgent work required by the Naval and Military authorities, in which case the express permission of the Commissioner should be previously obtained.

On the motion of Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, seconded by Dr. N. H. Sukhia, the report was adopted, and the complainants about the nuisance are to be informed in the terms of the report.

BUILDING BYELAWS.

The Corporation then considered a report of their Committee regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to obtain power for regulating building operations with a view to preventing the formation of insanitary areas within the City. The report with its minutes has already been published.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia moved that the report be approved and adopted, and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance, with a request that he would prepare in consultation with the Municipal solicitors a draft of the proposed amendments of the Act and of the proposed byelaws; and that the newly suggested byelaws be adopted and notified.

Dr. Sukhia said that the report was very conclusive, and many words were not needed to commend it to the Corporation. He would content himself by saying that this was a move in the right direction.

Mr. C. V. Mehta seconded the proposition.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar criticised the new bye-law which applied the provisions of bye-law 41 applicable to chawls to all dwellings, and said its effect would be to drive people out of their houses. He, therefore, moved as an amendment that the report be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration.

Mr. Manmohandass Ramji seconded the amendment. He said that considering the present social position of the people, the new bye-law was an evil-chosen one, and instead of relieving congestion they would be helping over-crowding. Such was their experience of the Improvement Trust regulations. He advised the Corporation to move forward most carefully. Their existing bye-laws, he said, were sufficiently stringent and needed no amendment, and the matter could be reconsidered with great advantage, otherwise if they proceeded in haste, their progress would be retarded.

Mr. A. M. Tod said that in this case if the report was adopted its effect would be to check evils developing. They must give better light and air to the population, and this was a very wise course to adopt. This was the proper time for it.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he could not support the report in the shape it came before them. He thought they should proceed with caution and care so far as the buildings built recently under their own existing bye-laws were concerned. He had no objection to the new rule being applied to new buildings; on the contrary, he would support it, but he objected to its application to the very recently built buildings if they were to be enlarged, as the effect of it would be to create great hardships and ruination to many.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that so far as he could judge from the debate, no objection was taken to any other recommendations of the Committee except the application of the proposed bye-law to houses built after 1910. He, therefore, did not see why that part of the report about which they were in agreement should be sent back to the Committee and thus delay that matter. The only point, and he must admit the most difficult point, was the application of this rule to old buildings resulting from this, and they could not shut their eyes to it, but they must, remember that they had to consider how long they were going to allow their slums to remain in the condition they were in. What was the Corporation going to do in the matter? They could not stand still. They must do something. They had expected the Improvement Trust to do that, but they had not, and in this connection he wished to point out that Mr. Wacha had been misunderstood when he said that the Trust was bankrupt, and could not do it. When Mr. Wacha said that the Trust was bankrupt, he did not mean that they had no resources, because they could always put their hands in the ratepayers' pockets, but they were bankrupt in one sense, in that the moneys given to them for the improvement of slums were all expended on large wide areas of communications.

Coming again to the point, he said the question of applying this rule was a difficult question and if the Corporation thought that it should be further considered, they might refer that part only to the committee.

Mr. J. A. Wadia.—We have considered it for four years.

Sir Pherozeshah said that even then that might cause danger and mischief in indirect ways, and they must not press a rule like that in haste. They must give the fullest consideration to a question of the widest importance to the best welfare of the city.

He, therefore, moved an amendment to the effect that the part of the report which he had referred only be referred back to the Committee and the rest of the report be approved and adopted.

Mr. H. P. Mody seconded the amendment.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji supported.

Mr. Jamshedji Wadia said that they had been at this for four years, and if they looked at the number of houses affected which came to about 75, the delay would be inexcusable. He thought that they should not look to these few slum landlords, who had benefitted very much under their bye-laws.

THE MODERN SPIRIT.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla spoke next. He gave a long history of the question, and said that when they were trying to strengthen their bye-laws, they would agree that the legislature had divided the work of improving the slums between the Improvement Trust and the Municipality. The Trust were to deal with densely-populated insanitary areas, while the Municipality were only to take action under section 378, supported by the Epidemic Diseases Act in other areas where insanitayr houses were few by improving them at the owners' expense. Members would now admit that the Trust had not carried out their part, though the Corporation had been pressing them to do it, and their attention was devoted to building broad roads costing many lakhs.

Sir Pherozeshah. It is the modern spirit.

Sir Ibrahim said that he would not say more on the subject, except that had the Trust carried out their part, they would have made very rapid progress.

He, therefore, thought that they should touch individual houses leaving the improvement of big areas to the Trust.

Sir Phorozeshah.—Where are the funds?

Sir Ibrahim.—The Improvement Trust has ample funds if only they postpone the making of the big road, which is not necessary.

Sir Pheroseshah.—Hear, hear.

In conclusion, Sir Ibrahim supported, Sir Pherozeshah's amendment as he thought it was necessary to reconsider this particular question.

FALLING BEHIND CALCUTTA.

The Commissioner asked the Corporation to adopt the whole report. He said that the Corporation would agree that their bye-laws were very imperfect and defective, and he was glad to find that they had agreed to all the recommendations of the Committee except on one point. With regard to the application of the proposed bye-law to old houses, he was not fanatical in the least. In his report to the Committee as far back as January 1913, he had said that they would have to make exceptions, but the general principle must be accepted, and be thought accepted now. Even in Calcutta they had this rule, and if they did not adopt this modern principle they would be falling behind Calcutta. Besides, if they did not apply the rule to existing buildings, they would be encouraging the perpetuation of slums. Mr. Petit had referred to hardships that might be caused to owners of buildings constructed after 1910, but he might tell Mr. Petit that it is just those buildings which accentuated the change and deserved no consideration at their hands. But his strongest objection to a reference back to the Committee was the indefinite delay that might be caused.

Dr. Sukhia then replied to the whole debate. He said that there was room for further consideration of this question, and Sir Pherozeshah's amendment was a very sensible one. It should therefore be accepted and passed.

Sir Pherozeshah's amendment was then voted upon and carried. Mr. Dabholkar withdrew his amendment, and Sir Pherosheshah's amendment was passed as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation next asked for a report from the Commissioner, on the motion of Mr. C. V. Mehta, in what Municipal Departments it would be desirable to substitute gradually motor transport for bullock service for municipal requirements and also to bring forward proposals with estimates of costs.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, concluded on Monday the adjourned enquiry touching the death of a Hindu boy named Shunker Succaram, aged about 15, who was knocked down by a motor car and killed on the 30th ultimo at Arthur Road. Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-law, appeared for Kaitan Francis, driver of the car Mr. J. P. H. Dastur, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Leonard Rosenthal, the owner of the car.

A mill-hand named Sadu Mahadu deposed that he and the deceased and one Sitaram were returning from work, walking along the Arthur Road. Deceased and Sitaram were holding each other's hand, while witness was free. When the motor car came very close it sounded its horn. They got confused, witness and Sitaram running to one side and the deceased to the other. The deceased was knocked down. The car was stopped. The front wheel was on deceased's shoulder and the body was under the car. The car was on the right hand side of the road. The car was shifted soon after. They moved the car off the deceased first and then turned the front wheels. The deceased was dead then.

After some more evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from injuries received owing to his having been knocked down by motor car No. 2622 driven by Kaitan Francis under such circumstances that Kaitan committed an offence within the purview of the I.P.C.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

“THE GIRL FROM UTAH.”

We have seen worse musical plays than “The Girl from Utah,” which was done for the first time in Bombay at the Excelsior Theatre last night by the Bandmann Opera Company—and we have also seen many very much better. Frankly, “The Girl from Utah,” one of the latest of the “girl” brand of musical play, is also one of the weakest. It is thin to the point of leanness. There is some sort of a plot, it is true, but it continually loses itself in the maze of extraneous matters, and though the music is lifting, and there are one or two pleasing waltz songs, there is something lacking about the piece. It starts well, but it does not stay the course, to use a sporting metaphor.

The first act last night was really excellent; the second dragged very badly. And the reason for this is simple. There is only one really good part in the show, and there is another which might, perhaps, be described as half a part. The first is taken by Mr. Bobby Roberts, and, unless we are mistaken, it was the “business” he put into his reading of the character which made Trimmit such a good part. He was on the stage practically all through the act, and we have seldom seen him to better advantage. He was very ably seconded by Miss Winifred O'Connor, who had the half-part previously mentioned, and who made the very most of it. Her singing, dancing and acting were alike excellent.

But in the second act, Mr. Roberts had fewer opportunities, and as there was no one else with real chances to “play up” things became at times almost dull. Mr. Roberts did his best, but the task of keeping things “always merry and bright” was beyond even his talents. The other members of the Company made as much as they could of the unpromising material with which they had to wrestle, and the fact that the audience seemed not ill-pleased with their efforts must be recorded to their credit.

To-night “The Girl from Utah” will be repeated.

ENTERING FORBIDDEN AREA.

PROSECUTION AT KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, October 12.

Mr. W. R. Carstairs, managing director of Messrs. T. Cosser and Co, Limited, iron-masters, Karachi, and Mr. T. Nicholson, the works foreman, were charged before the Cantonment Magistrate, Karachi, under section 188, I.P.C., with having wilfully disobeyed a properly promulgated proclamation by the Commissioner in Sind forbidding the public to approach the Kiamari wharves by the Grass Bunder Gates.

The accused are alleged to have disregarded the warnings of a constable stationed at the closed gates and to have entered the docks in contravention of the proclamation. Both the accused were found guilty and fined Rs. 300 each.

The “Sind Gazette” understands that the case is being taken to the Court of Appeal.

MEERUT STOLEN NOTES CASE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

In the Meerut Bank robbery case the principal witness examined was Musamat Haliman, wife of Wali Mahammad, the chaprasi, who deposed to the actual opening of the covers by Wali Mahammad and Abdul Samad in the former's quarters in the bank compound and the extracting of halfnotes. She stated that these were first concealed in a hole in the wall which was plastered over with mud and shortly afterwards taken away by Wali Mahammad. The case was adjourned till the 22nd instant.

CALCUTTA-RANGOON ROUET.

VESSELS PLYING AS USUAL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 10.

Since the route from Calcutta to Rangoon has been declared safe, vessels of every description have come into the harbour. Over a dozen steamers have called here. Two Germans are reported to be among the crews on the Norwegian steamer Ellavore which arrived to-day. They were taken before the Commissioner of Police for orders.

On leaving Naini Tal on the 16th October His Honour the Lieutenant Governor will visit Ramgarh and Bhowali in Nainital District before proceeding to Allahabad where he is to arrive on 21st instant.

The fifth session of the All India Hindi Literary Conference will be held at Lucknow during the Muharrum Holidays on the 26th, 27th and 28th November 1914 under the presidentship of Pandit Sri Dhar Pathak of Allahabad.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ISMAIL ALLARAKHIA has contracted to sell the property described in the Schedule hereunder written to our client and that all persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, trust, lien, possession, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of freehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement .718 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 50, 63, 63, New Nos. A/12846, 11947, 11948, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1A/19134 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3458 (2) and Street No. 922A and which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the property of Marwadi Donga Bera, on the east by the property of Alibhai Mussabhai Khokhawalla, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Mahomed Ismail Haji Sobhani, on or towards the West by the public passage.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1914.

7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MULJEE & THAKOREDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Antwerp,—and Germany	6
"A Hole and Corner Scheme"	6
LONDON LETTER	8
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Corporation	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Antwerp	8
Muscovite vs. German Culture	9
CORRESPONDENCE.	
The Cotton Industry and the War	3
Germans' Supply of Petrol	3
The Cotton Trade and the War	4
Hospitality to Tommy Atkins	7
LEGAL NEWS	4 & 5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, October 13, 1914.

ANTWERP,—AND GERMANY!

It is good to have the news of the fall of Antwerp capped by the exhilarating telegram which gives us a summary of the progress of the fighting in North-East France since the end of September. As the brief official announcements issued in Paris and London have indicated, for more than a fortnight the German right wing has been engaged in a desperate and, let it be said, brilliant effort, not only to prevent the Allies from extending their front to the Belgian frontier, but to save itself from being outflanked and enveloped. People who are impatient to know why this enveloping movement, of which we hear so much, has not come to a sensational finish, must be reminded that the whole battle front extends over a front of, roughly, nearly 300 miles; that the French have all their available forces in the field and that the opponents are so nearly equally matched in strength, that it is impossible to relax the effort at any point. If it were otherwise, if large reinforcements were available at the present moment, something sensational might have been expected; General Kluck with all his strength and all his brilliant strategy might have been overwhelmed. As it is we can only expect these things to happen slowly. There is every reason, therefore, for satisfaction at the gradual but steady progress of the allied line, and the comparatively rapid extension of the left wing, and the persistent defeat of General Kluck's efforts to prevent that extension. General Kluck, on the contrary, has all his work cut out, it is evident, to save himself from disaster. The capture of Antwerp, whatever its strategic value, cannot assist the Germans in preventing their Right from gradually being turned round into Belgium, and they have yet a task of enormous magnitude to accomplish in making secure their retreat on the Brussels line. To-day's telegrams describe the brilliant advance of the French and British troops across the Somme, when the Germans were deceived into concentrating their attention on the Bray road, while the Allies got across the river lower down towards Corbie. Before the Germans had time to realise what had happened the Franco-British force was marching to the attack of Bray, and the enemy were obliged to fall back in disorder, abandoning their guns, on Bapaume. Since then, as the communiqués have told us, the advance of the Allies has progressed. The latest official statement records the failure of the enemy's advanced cavalry to hold the positions they had seized on the River Lys, and their retirement on Armentières on the Belgian frontier. Thus the tale of progress is uninterrupted.

But, in the meanwhile, the German people perhaps unaware of the failure of their army in France to maintain its positions, are no doubt elated by the fall of Antwerp; and the Kaiser, always eager to crown every event with spectacular effect, has decorated the victorious general with the Order of Merit. But if the supreme egotism of the Emperor William and his war lords ever allows them a few moments for introspection, and, if they use those moments to contrast the condition of Germany three months ago with the state of the country to-day their thoughts must be bitter indeed. Then Germany was a prosperous happy country with its "place in the sun" assured, its people busy and contented, and its ships sailing the oceans of the world and peacefully carrying on the overseas trade which generations of shrewd, hardworking business men had built up. To-day the country must be in a state of desolation. We hear little from the inside of the affairs of Germany, but the brief messages we have received during the past few weeks give a vivid insight into the conditions which prevail. We know that the whole of the manhood of the country is in the field fighting a life and death struggle in two widely separated theatres of war; we know that the busy hum of industry is heard no more in the land except in the factories of war material; and we know that Germany is almost as completely cut off from communications with the outside world as though the country were a desert island. The blockade established by the British Fleet in the first days of the war has not been relaxed, and now we hear that the cables have been cut or interrupted, thus completing the isolation. Financially Germany is evidently in a state of chaos hitherto unknown in any of the great nations of the world. At the outset of the war the Government laid forcible hands on the savings of the poor, and when the war was only six weeks old, they were in the market for a loan of fifty millions sterling. Having no credit abroad they had to raise the money in their own country,—a country be it remembered that is virtually bankrupt, that has no internal or overseas trade and whose mercantile marine is practically non-existent. The German Government raised the fifty millions by attaching bank balances, forcing German merchants to liquidate debits by investments in the loan, and by other piratical acts. But the question which naturally arises is how long can or will the country stand these immoral and dishonest methods of financing the Kaiser's immoral war? Popular as is the present war in Great Britain,—a popularity based on the knowledge of the high principles for which we are fighting,—such arbitrary measures would never be tolerated there; a few more levies of this kind on private banking accounts, even in Germany, where the population is more docile, will probably be the starting point in internal dissensions and revolt. The fact that Germany has had to resort to this means of raising money so early in a war which may be prolonged for a considerable period shows what straits she is in already.

And if Germany within her own borders, after slightly over two months of war, is in a sorry plight, abroad she is no less so. As has been said her foreign trade is dead, and it will be a long time, even after peace is restored, before she recovers even a vestige; while much of it is probably killed for ever, so far as Germany is concerned. One of the objects for which Germany has been preparing for years to wage war has been to obtain territory overseas and now that "Der Tag" has come, we find that one by one Germany's few possessions are being seized. Germany is playing a losing game. At home she is bankrupt, her foreign trade is gone and her possessions are going, while her armies are undergoing and have undergone the process of defeat, and her navy is bottled up in Kiel as useless as though it did not exist. If the Kaiser and the German people can find time, amidst the contemplation of these disturbing facts, to rejoice over the capture of Antwerp, let them enjoy their brief moment of elation.

"A HOLE AND CORNER SCHEME."

We are glad to observe that at least one of our local contemporaries has had the courage and good sense to join in our protest against the attempt to secure State aid for the cotton trade, and thus extend to it a favour which would be unfair to other industries and trades, equally in need of assistance. Commenting on the matter the "English Mail," says the proposed measure can only be looked upon in the light of rather an unfair, selfish suggestion by other industries, some of which are of just as much importance to India as cotton. If Government can be induced to extend financial aid to this particular industry, continues the writer, to the exclusion of others, it would not only create grave discontent, but it is questionable whether an act of this kind could be classed as constitutional.

Our contemporary proceeds to compare the case of jute:—

Cotton, if properly stored, can keep without deteriorating for almost any length of time, whereas jute, which will soon be available in enormous quantities, is a very perishable commodity until it has been thoroughly dried and selected. The jute ryot has few facilities for accommodation, and it is impossible to over-estimate the extent of the loss which the market will suffer if the raw material is not gathered, but allowed to decay on the ground. A very large proportion of the people of Bengal depends solely on jute, and Government and the railways derive considerable revenue from it.

As we have repeatedly pointed out in these columns, the mill industries have also to be considered. In this connection we may quote again from the same writer:—

Then again we have the mill industries, which are gradually but surely drifting into a state of hopeless stagnation, simply for the want of the wherewithal to keep them working until the markets are restored to a normal basis. A little financial aid in this direction would prove to be of the utmost value, and, as pointed out in these notes some weeks ago, would serve the dual advantage of benefitting the cotton industry indirectly at the same time. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to realise how Government can be expected to interest itself in such a hole-in-a-corner scheme, and unless something of a more general nature can be suggested for the good of the country all round, the prospects of State assistance for the furtherance of the cotton industry alone may be regarded as hopeless.

We trust there need be little doubt that the Government, in any action they may take, will refuse to be led into supporting any "hole-and-corner scheme" and will consider the interests of all industries and trades as a whole. As regards the recent conference at the Chamber of Commerce, we publish a letter to-day from Mr. Thackersey, of the Piecegoods Association, who was a member of the Conference, showing how misleading was the published report of the proceedings at the Conference.

Notes of the Day

The Kaiser's New Enemy.

The report that Portugal is on the eve of declaring war against Germany is of peculiar interest to Bombay which was an old Iberian possession passing into the hands of Great Britain in the seventeenth century. At the time of the outbreak of war it was rumoured that it was possible that Portugal would stand beside her old ally, but the story was not taken very seriously; on the contrary many regarded the idea of a rupture of hostilities between the Kaiser and the Republic at Lisbon as being fraught with nothing but humour, owing to the supposed inadequacy of Portuguese power. A glance at the map of the world will soon show that at the present juncture Portugal can be a very uncomfortable thorn in the side of the Prussian, since her colonies in East and West Africa touch the frontiers of the German possessions Besides this, there is another aspect of the case, which, at the present crisis, is not without its importance. Since the war began numerous Germans have found asylum in the Portuguese territories in India, and it is quite possible that some of the astounding stories that have found their way to the bazaars originally crossed the frontiers of Goa.

The Little Powers.

Besides, these seem to be the days that have gone to prove that little powers are not to be despised, as has been proved by the exploits of Belgium, to say nothing of Montenegro and Greece. The Iberian race have great traditions behind them and moreover their present strength is by no means of an order that can be overlooked. The Portuguese Navy, employed mostly in the neighbourhood of German East Africa, consists of one armoured battleship,—five cruisers, 2 second class cruisers, nineteen gunboats, five torpedo boats and two submarines. But the battleship and the cruisers are all old and insignificant vessels. The Army can muster nearly 200,000 men on a war footing, and the men are of a breed that once swayed the world. We have no doubt that the Germans in East Africa will find our old Ally an unpleasant customer as an enemy, whilst Portugal too may have ambitions like all the smaller countries to extend her frontiers abroad and revive some of her fallen glories.

The Navy Ashore.

Most of us remember the brilliant work accomplished by the naval brigade under the command of the Hon. Hedworth Lambton,—now Admiral Meux,—in the dark days of the Boer war. The use of the Navy on that occasion did not fail to draw forth sarcasms, and it is quite possible that the Kaiser, who dislikes originality in other people, may find himself compelled to complain to the U. S. A. Government of the British lack of propriety, which employs heavy naval guns against his land forces. Apart from this, however, many critics at Home have insisted that the naval brigades should not be commanded by naval, but military officers, on the plea that the former are not qualified by experience or training to direct operations ashore. The men of the King's Navy are known as "handy men," which is another way of saying that they can make themselves useful in any way and in any place, besides, as will be seen by what follows, the men of the Fleet have had considerable experience in field work and have maintained ashore their traditions which distinguish the senior service afloat. The story of Admiral Rawson's brilliant expedition against Benin is one of the most stirring of the tales of marine history. Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Freemantle, who once commanded at Bombay, is as good a soldier as one can meet with in the Army. Under this gallant officer the exploits of the naval brigade were a long chain of successes during the operations against the Sultan of Vitu.

In China and in Egypt.

The operations carried out by Sir Edmund Seymour against the Boxers offer yet another example of the wisdom of using the handy man on every conceivable occasion. At Tel-el-Kebir Lord Fisher of Kilverstone did deadly work against Arabi's army, whilst Lord Charles Beresford, after the bombardment of Alexandria, was as successful ashore as afloat. Not one occasion is recorded when the British Government had to regret the employment of blue-jackets ashore, for they have achieved nothing but success after success. Many of our senior naval officers, are by past experience thoroughly qualified to take command ashore, and one must congratulate the Admiralty on taking the wise, if original, step of naming high officers to colonelcies of the brigades to be employed on land. The heavy naval guns, manipulated by the finest marksmen in the world, should render incalculable assistance to the sister service, which does not possess the heavy artillery found in all the great armies in Europe.

Naval Guns in the Balkan War.

During the Balkan war, the Ottoman Navy rendered doughty service in the defence of the last line of fortifications at Tchataldja by employing barbette guns at a long range from the sea of Marmora. The Bulgarians, taken completely by surprise, and utterly unused to such heavy artillery fled in disorder. There are those who say that, if the Ottoman Government had been more enterprising, they would have in the first instance formed naval brigades, and thus with their heavy guns perhaps changed the destinities of the war. It is also interesting to recall that the Turkish Navy, far more disciplined and better trained than the Army, has long been in the charge of British instructors. and, on every occasion that an opportunity occurred they gave a splendid account of themselves in spite of their old ships.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Reckless Statements.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrica."—We are sorry to find that at least one Anglo-Indian journal has overstepped the bounds of sober criticism and indulged in language which may not only add to the embarrassment of Government by needlessly creating bitterness where there was none, bue also impede the smooth flow of justice. By way of illustration we may quote the following passage from the article which the "Statesman," in its issue of the 1st. instant, wrote on the subject:—

"But it is clear that, far from being mollified by the sympathy shown towards them, a section of the emigrants had made up their minds to stay in Calcutta and carry on an agitation on the question of their grievances."

The Press communique, however, does not say anything about the determination of these people "to carry on an agitation" in Calcutta. It would have been well, of course, if the Government had taken the public into its confidence and let them know what it was that induced it to adopt such an extraordinary measure with regard to these men. But since it does not do so, no such purely conjectural statements ought to have been made. In another place the same journal writes as follows:—

"The outrage can only be explained on the supposition that among the returned emigrants were men who had imbibed Anarchical ideas in America and Japan and who were resolved to have their own way even at the cost of murder."

Here again, a reckless statement is made without chapter or verse. Where does our contemporary get this idea from? The Press communique, the only authoritative pronouncement on the situation available to the public, does not give the remotest hint of any "anarchical tendencies on the part of the accused, nor is there any other reliable means of ascertaining the truth otherwise of this assertion. This also is at least a guess which the writer should have kept to himself.

The Indian Expeditionary Force.

"The Hindu."—We are glad that the present exigencies have drawn such unwonted tributes to Indian loyalty and Indian support to the paramount power, which should never have been questioned. The people of India have always before their mind's eye, in their relations with their rulers, the words of the Royal Proclamation of the Great Queen Victoria:—"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects." There is no distinction between Sovereign and subject which is different in India from that which obtains in Great Britain and the British Colonies. The rights and duties are reciprocal and are the same throughout the Empire. If this principle were duly recognised and acted upon, we may expect a far more harmonious co-operation of the people and races living within the Empire than has been existing hitherto, and one of the results of the war may be to bring about this happy consummation.

Will not be found wanting.

"The Statesman."—As is known, the question has been raised whether Indian troops will prove equal to the terrible nerve-shattering strain of modern battle. A genial critic seized the moment of their departure to suggest that they would be found wanting. That the Indian troops will fight under new conditions may be conceded, but the French armies had no experience of modern warfare when they clashed with the German invaders at Mons, Charleroi, and Namur, and the Germans themselves have learned all that they know of the realities of a twentieth-century battlefield since they attacked the forts of Liege. There is no reason to imagine that the fighting races of India will be less capable of adopting themselves to altered conditions. Their traditions, their code of honour, and even their fatalism are guarantees that when they are confronted with new dangers they will quit themselves like men. They come of a stock which death cannot dismay, and death is the same whether it comes from the gun of an Afridi or from the rifles of an invisible enemy in trenches, whether it is inflicted by the sword of an Afghan or by a German shell. Against the misgivings of civilian armchair critics we may fairly put the opinion of one of the most brilliant commanders of our day, the veteran Lord Roberts. Discussing the efficiency of the Indian army he has written:—"I have "no doubt whatever of the fighting powers "of our best Indian troops. I have a "thorough belief in, and admiration for "Gurkhas, Sikhs, Dogras, Rajputs, Jats and "selected Mahomedans." I thoroughly appreciate their soldierly qualities; brigaded with British troops. I would be proud "to lead them against any European enemy."

ALLIES' BRILLIANT VICTORY ON THE SOMME.

HOW THE RIVER WAS CROSSED.

GERMANS MISLED BY ALLIES' STRATEGY.

ENEMY RETREAT IN DISORDER.

GUNS ABANDONED.

The French papers describe in detail the fighting in France since the first October. The Allied troops fought a brilliant action on the Somme. Misleading the enemy by their strategy they crossed the river, drove the Germans back in disorder capturing their guns and proceeded to the attack of Bapaume.

There has been a lull in the fighting on the Aisne, and this is said by the Headquarters eye-witness to be the prelude to a general advance by the Allies. On our left, the German cavalry have been driven back, and in the Apremont region violent attacks have been repulsed. Apremont was taken and then retaken, and now remains in the hands of the Allies. A German flag has been captured at Lassigny.

Germans suffered heavy losses before they took Antwerp. Five trains of German wounded passed through Brussels after the siege. A correspondent of the "Morning Post" gives interesting details of the days immediately preceding the bombardment and after. The ruse whereby the Germans outflanked Lierre is also described, making the third disaster of the defence. The first was the blowing up of the Wavre fort by an accident, and the second the cutting of the city water channel by a shell.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The French Papers describing the fighting since the last week in September say that after the occupation of Roye the German right wing was practically enveloped, the enemy making desperate efforts to escape. From September 24th the German right stretched further and further north, resting successively on Peronne, Albert and Bapaume.

General von Kluck's Army on the 28th extended its front as far as Arras, beyond which it could not go as there were no natural positions. The Germans chose a town seventeen miles north-east of Amiens, commanding the roads to Bapaume and Arras to arrest the Allies' pursuit.

Parallel with their progress northwards, the French on Oct. 1st from Roye were joined at Merecourt by British reinforcement from Amiens. The Allies formed about three divisions with a large quantity of artillery to cover the crossing of the Somme, while the Germans with the bulk of their forces awaited the Allies before Bray.

The Allies' General Staff decided to attempt the crossing of the Somme, between Vaire and Merecourt. The low, swampy wooded country could easily have been defended: but the Germans, thinking the Allies would never cross the river there, neglected to fortify it and brought all their heavy artillery to bear on the Bray road.

The French guns opened fire there, but meanwhile the Allies' infantry, inclining west, descended to the Somme towards Corbie to attempt a crossing, which was successfully achieved in forty minutes by means of rafts, light canvas canoes, and even ropes.

By the time the enemy had discovered the fact that the Allies were in battle formation the Allies were marching to assault Bray. The enemy fell back in disorder, abandoning the guns. The retreat was not checked until Bapaume was reached.

GENERAL ADVANCE IN PROSPECT

GERMAN WASTE OF AMMUNITION.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The further narrative of the eye-witness at Headquarters issued by the Press Bureau is only notable for the remark that there is a lull in the operations on our immediate front pending a general advance.

The eye-witness describes at some length the nature of the country and dwells on the German waste of ammunition.

POSITIONS MAINTAINED.

GERMAN CAVALRY FORCED TO RETIRE.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

A communique this afternoon states: "German cavalry on our left, who had seized certain passages of the river Lys eastward of the Aire, have been driven back. They retired yesterday evening to the region of Armentieres.

The enemy attacked vigorously between Arras and Oise on the right bank of the Ancre without making progress. We made slight progress in the centre north of the Aisne, particularly north-west of Soissons.

Between Craonne and Rheims, German night attacks have been repulsed.

There is nothing to report between Rheims and the Meuse.

The enemy attacked very violently in the Apremont region east of Saint Mihiel on the night of the 9th. On the 10th Apremont was taken and retaken, and remains in our hands.

There is no change in Lorraine and the Vosges.

Thus, everywhere, we have maintained our positions.

GERMAN FLAG CAPTURED.

OPERATIONS ON THE AISNE GENERALLY SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 1-25 a.m.

It was officially stated in Paris at eleven last night that: "There is nothing new except the capture of a flag near Lassigny. The general impression of the operations to-day is satisfactory."

AERIAL ATTACK ON PARIS

TWENTY BOMBS DROPPED INTO THE CITY

PARIS, Oct. 11, 5-50 p.m.

Two German aeroplanes dropped twenty bombs here to-day. Three persons were killed, and fourteen wounded, mostly in the Rue Lafayette and the Faubourg Saint Antoine.

One bomb fell on the roof of the Notre Dame, and another in the adjoining square. Both failed to explode.

French aviators are pursuing the Germans.

VIOLENT ATTACK ON BRITAIN

GERMAN PAPER AND "THE SEDUCERS ACROSS THE CHANNEL."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" makes the fall of Antwerp the text of a violent denunciation of England. The paper says: "Behind the Belgian defenders stood England, one may say, whip in hand. When the thought rose in Belgian hearts to avoid useless destruction by capitulation, Britain pronounced the veto and all were obliged to obey, even the King. This is why a town so full of life and industry is severely damaged, and one day the maledictions of thousands will fall on the seducers across the Channel."

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

FIVE TRAINS OF WOUNDED AFTER THE SIEGE.

LONDON, Oct. 11, 6-50 p.m.

Advices from Brussels state that the Germans lost heavily in the siege operations. Five trains of wounded composed of forty wagons each passed through Brussels.

MONTENEGRINS' HARDEST BATTLE

SEVENTY THOUSAND AUSTRIANS SURPRISED AND DEFEATED.

CETINJE, Oct. 11.

The Montenegrins surprised twenty thousand Austrians marching in column, endeavouring to cut off the Montenegrins before Sarajevo.

In the first day's fighting the Austrians lost 1,500 killed and wounded, and retreated on Kalinovik. On the second day the Montenegrins inflicted losses of 500 killed and wounded, and took many prisoners and much booty.

This is the Montenegrins' hardest battle.

GERMAN GUNBOAT AND FORT SILENCED

LONDON, Oct. 11.

It is officially stated that two Japanese cruisers silenced the gunboat Iltis, and also the fort which was shelling the troops.

ITALIAN MINISTER OF WAR

ROME, Oct. 11.

The King has appointed General Zuppelli to be Minister of War.

CASUALTY LISTS

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The following list of officers killed is issued:—

Captain G. Briggs, Royal Scots; Second Lieut. E. R. Macdonald, Highland Light Infantry.

Died of Wounds.—Captain R. Pepys, Worcesters.

The following list of officers wounded is issued.—Lieutenant Viscount Acheson, Cold-streams; Second-Lieut F. W. Ford, Welsh Regt; Lieut. R. F. Stirling, Army Veterinery Corps.

It is unofficially reported that Lieut. W. Braddell, Dublin Fusiliers, and Major R. F. Meiklejohn, Warwicks, are wounded and prisoners, and that the following are prisoners:—Lieut. A .E. Anderson, Royal Irish; Captain R. C. Campbell, East Surreys; Captain Conlan, Major G. S. Higginson and Lieut. C. H. West, Dublin Fusiliers, and Captain H. B. Kelly, Medicals.

The Press Bureau has issued the first list of British prisoners of war received from Germany, as follows:—

Second Lieut. J. L. Hardy, Connaught Rangers; Lieut. Sir A. Hickman, Fourth Dragoons; Lieut. Josephs, Middlesex; Captain B. Massy, Cheshires, Captain E. Middleton, Medicals.

DAMAGE TO ANTWERP NOT SERIOUS.

LONDON, Oct. 11, 6-50 p.m.

The damage to Antwerp is not very serious. The Germans used shrapnel. In view of the lack of petrol in Germany, the emptying of the tanks in Antwerp has caused much disappointment to the invaders.

ADMINISTRATION OF ANTWERP.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Freiherr von der Schultz will administer Antwerp with the Burgomaster, M. Vos.

ANTWERP FINED TWENTY MILLIONS STERLING.

LONDON, October 12.

A Dutch paper states that the Germans fined Antwerp twenty millions sterling.

QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Belgian Legation states that the Queen of the Belgians is still in Belgium.

The Hon. Mr. Douglas Straight on return from leave resumed charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces. on Friday.

Mr. G. B. H. Fell on return from leave in November succeeds Mr. Johnston as Deputy Secretary, Finance Department Government of India.

FALL OF ANTWERP.

GRAPHIC PEN-PICTURES.

SPIES INDICATED POSITIONS.

A GERMAN RUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, October 12.

Two English correspondents stayed in Antwerp to the end. They escaped in a motor-boat as the Germans were entering. A despatch to the "Morning Post" says that the Belgians on the 2nd inst. decided that surrender was inevitable, but they were inspired with fresh hope on the 3rd by the announcement that British help was coming.

British marines arrived on the 4th inst. after travelling all night from England. They immediately took up positions in the hottest corner at Lierre. They, with reinforcements, bore the brunt of the attack and were subjected to a galling artillery fire.

The Germans deceiving the Belgians by a ruse outflanked the position at Lierre making retirement inevitable. There was great destruction of houses in the city by shells, but only three shops were burnt.

The German artillery fire into the British lines was so accurately directed as to prove that spies indicated the positions. The only relief was, when German infantry on the morning of the 5th ventured an assault and were repulsed by a withering fire. The Germans savagely shelled the British who were not supported by artillery powerful enough to reply.

BRITISH HELP GIVES CONFIDENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The "Morning Post" correspondent says that with the announcement of British help a wave of almost fantastic confidence spread over Antwerp, crowds cheering in the streets and the Government suspending preparations for departure. As if in response to the flow of hope, the alternative water supply made its appearance, in the shape of a trickle of brackish water through the pipes. The cheerfulness continued on the 4th inst. with a lull in the German attack. Churches were crowded and prayers of thankfulness offered up. There was some disquiet on the 5th inst. when the suburbs were shelled, which became depression when a crowd of fugitives entered.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF BOMBARDMENT.

It was a clear moonlight night when the bombardment started. At one in the morning of the 8th instant the whole city was shaken with the concussion of the first shells. People poured into the streets, most of them belonging to the poorer classes, walking in awful silence towards the frontier. The flames from the oil-tanks enveloped the city with a pall of green-black smoke, lined with lurid yellow by the flames of burning houses. Through the pall shrieked great shells, which sent the buildings literally pouring into the streets. Beneath the pall went the hurrying ranks of the retiring army. Shells made great pits whence paving stones were vomited, smashing the fronts of the houses. After the Burgomaster had started on Friday morning to surrender the city, a savage bombardment began, obviously aimed at the Hotel de Ville and the Cathedral, which both miraculously escaped. The bombardment lasted two hours. Shortly afterwards proclamations of surrender were posted.

A GERMAN RUSE.

Describing the ruse whereby the Germans outflanked Lierre, the correspondent says, that late on the night of the 5th a Belgian regiment holding the trenches at Duffel saw soldiers approaching whom they thought were English and who shouted "Friends" when challenged. The Colonel of the regiment saw them speak to the sentries and then found himself gagged. He saw two sentries strangled. The Germans rushed the men who were mostly sleeping in the trenches and killed twelve hundred out of two thousand. This was the third misfortune of the defence. The first was the accident whereby the Wavre fort was blown up and the second was the cutting of the city water channel by a shell.

AEROPLANES AT PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

It is now stated that four were killed and twenty wounded by the bombs dropped on Paris, the victims being mostly women and children. A flag was found inscribed "We have taken Antwerp. Your turn will come soon." Contrary to the first statement a bomb dropped on Notre Dame exploded and ignited a beam inside the edifice.

SINKING OF THE CAP TRAFALGAR.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

CARMANIA ABLAZE.

ESCORTED TO ANCHORAGE BY 2 WARSHIPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Press Bureau in a narrative of the fight between the Carmania and the Cap Trafalgar says that all the guns to port and starboard respectively were engaged.

The German vessel capsized a hundred minutes after the first shot, and sank with her colours flying.

The Carmania was then burning. No water was available, as the fire main had been shot away.

The Carmania had to run before the wind, and was unable to rescue the German survivors.

Two British warships, summoned by wireless, escorted the Carmania to anchorage to effect temporary repairs.

Seventy-nine projectiles hit the Carmania making 304 holes.

The action in which the Carmania sunk the Cap Trafalgar took place off the South American coast about the middle of last month. Although the Carmania, being on fire, could not rescue the German survivors, a collier did so. None of the Carmania's officers were hit.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

CORBIE.—On the right bank of the Somme, 8 miles E. of Amiens.

ARMENTIERES.—12 miles W.-N.-W. of Lille.

SOISSONS.—On the river Aisne, 18 miles S.-W. of Laon.

CRAONNE.—13 miles S.-E. of Laon.

RHEIMS.—98 miles east-north-east of Paris.

THE SOMME.—This river rises near St. Quentin, and flows past Peronne and Amiens to the Channel.

APREMENT.—A small town near St. Mihiel.

ST. MIHIEL.—30 miles south of Verdun.

LASSIGNY.—15 miles north of Compiègne.

ROYE.—20 miles north of Compiègne.

PERONNE.—On the Somme, 17 miles W.-N.-W. of St. Quentin.

ALBERT.—15 miles north-west of Peronne.

BAPAUME.—12 miles south of Arras.

ARRAS.—About 40 miles north-east of Amiens.

AMIENS.—On the Somme, 81 miles north of Paris.

BRAY.—20 miles eastward of Amiens.

SARAJEVO.—The capital of Bosnia, 40 miles from the Servian Frontier.

ON THE PACIFIC STATE.

THE CHANCES OF SURVIVAL

"Hitherto the peculiar manifest weaknesses of the liberal, the democratic, the pacific State have repelled great numbers of energetic and generous spirits who would otherwise have served it," writes Mr. H. G. Wells in the "Nation."

"How many Americans, wearied by an atmosphere of scandalous business unfairness, noisy and mischievous newspapers, and social confusion, have not turned at times with a certain envy to the smooth-working, silent German State machine, and longed to exchange many evils for a condition of things in which only the whole is evil?

"There is no disputing the superior emotional and pictorial appeal of strong men armed and embattled over able men who are merely busy. It needs a finely developed intelligence to see that Professor William James was a very much greater man, and in reality a more effective man, than the present Emperor William.

"Nevertheless, it is possible to believe that in the end the pacific State will outlive and eliminate the militant States of the world, that America, for example, may still contrive to escape either humiliation and conquest or militarisation; that China may desire a method of salvation from attack that will not revolutionise the profoundly pacific tradition of her culture; that Russia and France and Britain and India may become pacific with impunity; that it may be possible to disarm and revolutionise the existing militant States. But to do that they cannot possibly remain individualistic and economically chaotic. The militant States are highly organised for war; the pacific States can only triumph by still more deliberately and thoroughly organising themselves for peace.

"Without flags and drum taps they have to maintain a sense of community, a common purpose and welfare, a power and intelligence necessary to watch, overcome, arrest, and render hopeless all those recrudescences of militarism that will threaten the peace of the world. Because no pacific State has ever gone nor ever will go completely disarmed. Man is the creature of struggle and the sword, we seek to escape the obsession and not the essential.

"Our hope lies in an apparent paradox. It is now possible to make a pacific State more formidable for war than a militant one. Machines can be more deadly than crowds of men. And the stringent disciplines and pre-occupations of militarism cripple invention."

GERMANY'S NEW ENEMY.

WILL PORTUGAL DECLARE WAR?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Reports are rife in Germany that Portugal will shortly declare war on Germany.

SPECIAL CABLES.

GERMANS DESERT SEVERAL POSITIONS,

FIERCE FIGHTING ROUND LILLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, October 12.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

October 9.—A "Daily Mail" correspondent in France says that the Germans in the last few days have deserted considerable areas and great wedges of our forces have been thrown forward. Fierce fighting is in progress round Lille.

SUCCESS OF ENGLISH AVIATORS.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Compiègne describing the success of English aviators in the aerial duel, adds that during the recent movements of the troops our aeroplanes have been especially busy keeping off the aerial scouts. The German aeroplanes are very busy and very useful. The French are very plucky, but a trifle slow. The British machines are the fastest of all.

DEADLY FRENCH ARTILLERY.

October 10.—A "Times" correspondent in North-eastern France describing the fighting in which the German attempt to encircle Lille was defeated and the Germans were driven off, says that the havoc wrought by the French guns was terrific. He quotes an eyewitness as saying: "I was near our men all day and never heard a German gun. Our guns simply mowed them down." The correspondent adds: 'This lack of German artillery bears out the repeated rumours that their transport has broken down seriously all along their northern and Belgian lines of communication."

SHIPMENT OF GOODS ON GERMAN VESSELS.

INDIA GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

A press communique states:—The Government of India are advised that the following is the position with regard to the goods shipped by British merchants on German vessels which left port before the outbreak of war. Where the goods have been consigned to British or neutral ports, and it is proved that they are not contraband of war destined for the enemy, they may be released at the instance of the owner by the officer of the Prize Court before which the captured enemy vessel has been brought. Where, however, the goods have been consigned to a person in an enemy country they would not be immuned from confiscation or be released unless it were satisfactorily proved from the documents that they were shipped at the risk of the consignor. Where they were sent at the consignee's risk, although the British vendor was unpaid, the property would legally have passed to the enemy subject and would be therefore liable to confiscation as enemy property, in such cases the Prize Court might be asked to condemn the goods which would then vest in the Crown and the Crown could thereafter, of its bounty, release the goods if it thought fit to British consignors and give them a good title. The consignors could probably appear in the prize proceedings and urge their equitable claims to the Crown's consideration. If the goods were released without a decree of condemnation the result would seem to be that the British claimants would not have a good title since the property would be vested in the consignees.

THE COTTON CRISIS

BRITISH DELEGATION GOING TO AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

The condition of exchange between England and the United States and the situation of the world's cotton markets will be discussed at an approaching conference of American Treasury officials and Mr. Basil Blackett and Sir George Paish, who are proceeding to America at the invitation of the Secretary to the Treasury.

It is understood that Mr. Blackett and Sir George Paish will also meet next the Federal Reserve Board which will possibly render it unnecessary that the Americans ship a large part of the fund of a hundred million dollars worth of gold, which was raised in America to help to solve the foreign exchange situation.

The new wireless station at Madras has been completed and opened.

Mr. W. Sutherland on return from leave shortly takes up the appointment of Postmaster General, Burma.

LONDON LETTER

EFFECT OF WAR ON FINANCE.

THE RETURN TO NORMAL CONDITIONS.

FIRST STEPS BEING TAKEN

The effect of the war on the money market and business generally is discussed in the following letter, and our correspondent indicates that the first steps on the road to normal conditions are apparent in more than one direction.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

This war has indeed made the whole Empire kind. In every direction that one looks may be seen the same results from Germany's rash action. That war which was to have led to the ultimate overthrow of the British Empire has only revealed the rivets of steel by which it is united. This has been as true in every branch of finance as it has been in the matter of personal service. Apart from the generous offers of India and the Colonies, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the war loan has proved a success, while that of Germany is, to put it mildly, being raised with difficulty. But it is in less obvious quarters that the strength of the Imperial sentiment is most marked. A feature of the steadily increasing volume of stock and share dealing that is going on during this period of a closed Stock Exchange, is the active enquiry for Colonial Government issues of all descriptions: an enquiry that is undoubtedly prompted in the first instance by patriotic feeling. In the meanwhile the question of the opening of the Stock Exchange is solving itself. The sound cash business that is going on unofficially between various firms is gradually causing an evolution that will find the worst of the difficulties overcome, and even if the Committee do not find it expedient to open the House under normal conditions at the conclusion of the official moratorium, it will at least be advisable to open a portion of it for the conduct of cash dealings. In the meanwhile the New York Stock Exchange awaits a move on the part of London. Of course, our American brethren are very careful to point out that Wall Street could quite well re-open so far as America's own business is concerned; the difficulty being the danger of an avalanche of Continental holdings.

FIRST STEPS TOWARDS NORMAL CONDITIONS.

In the meanwhile in the discount market the first steps on the road to normal conditions are being taken. Some days ago a petition signed by fifty-three London bankers was presented to Parliament with the result that a Bill was introduced to remove the difficulties which had been experienced with regard to portfolios of bills payable in countries other than the United Kingdom. The matter is dealt with quite simply. In the first place delay in the presentation of a foreign bill is excused if such delay can be proved to have been due to the war; secondly, if a bill has been lost, and that loss can be traced directly or indirectly to the war, the court can allow proof of the existence of the bill by means of a copy certified by a notary public, or by means of such other evidence as is considered adequate under the circumstances. This has resulted in the opening to-day of the Royal Exchange for the fixing of rates.

TOMMY ATKINS' PRICE.

The British soldier has not always been fairly treated, but the Government certainly seem anxious to include him in the generous manner in which they are behaving over the financial burdens of the war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer by the way will have an excellent opportunity when the time comes, of dipping his hands into the lockers of the rich, for whatever may be the faults of the well-to-do in England, they are not likely to shrink their share in paying Tommy Atkins his price. In the meanwhile Lord Kitchener has announced really substantial increases in allowances to dependants on soldiers fighting at the front.

GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILWAYS.

Another financial question that the Government have had to consider has been that of compensating the railway companies for the losses involved in the passage of troops, etc. It has been decided that the shareholders shall receive dividends approximating to those distributed in 1913. This means that the Government are making good the receipts of the rail-road companies during the period that they have been under War Office control in so far as they fall short of the receipts for the corresponding period last year; except in cases when the first half of the current year showed smaller receipts than in 1913, when the reimbursement will be proportionate. There has been grumbling in some quarters, the last clause being described as cheese-paring. But the arrangement is at least fair, and the Government have no right to be any more than fair. Indeed the great railway companies have much to be grateful for. While nearly all the great financial industrial and commercial enterprises in the country have had to suffer serious losses on account of the war, the railroads have the benefit of a state guarantee, and in many ways the shareholders are in a more comfortable position than has been the case for some years; especially as their lines are practically free from danger of labour troubles. If proof of this were wanted it is to be found in the excellent demand that has sprung up in the unofficial stock markets for the prior charge issues of the leading lines. So far as the next two years are concerned, Home Railway stocks have now changed from speculative purchases to sound, humdrum, investments. But as such they are proving decidedly popular.

There are few quarters of the globe where the weekly return of the Bank of England is not watched with interest during these days of warfare and international dislocation. The figures published yesterday are certainly satisfactory, a good improvement being shown on those of a week ago. Some coin went into circulation, but thanks to the receipt of gold from abroad the stock of the yellow metal has gone up £1,212.063 to £43,720,492, an increase of six millions as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. The reserve is now 21.2 per cent. of the liabilities as compared with 19.8 per cent. a week ago. A year ago the reserve which in actual cash was £31,761,426, about a million less than now, representing a proportion of 60.8 per cent. to liabilities, while for the corresponding period of 1912 at £31,534.480 it was 50.6 per cent. Government disbursements have reduced the public deposits by £5,762,851.

THE SILVER MARKET.

There is little chance of the war coming to a speedy end for it will only be concluded on such terms as Germany cannot with common decent self-respect accept at this stage. But however soon it ends there is likely to be a monetary strain for some time, a fact that must be borne in mind by those who follow the fortunes of the silver market. One of the interesting items with regard to silver this week has been a report that £40,000 worth of the white metal that went down in the Empress of Ireland is said to have been recovered. The price of silver early in the week dropped as low as 23-15/16d. per oz. a fact remarkable in the face of the very moderate supplies available. The fact is that the market has had absolutely no support from your side of the world. During the past twenty-four hours there has been some hardening and there is no question the price has been unjustifiably low. America is purchasing silver for coinage purposes to the extent of twenty-five million ounces, and the stipulated price is considerably above that quoted for the metal in London. In considering the silver prospects just now dealers are not forgetting the high rates of insurance demanded which naturally affect shipments; but which, unless some unlikely event happens in connection with the war, will probably be considerably relaxed.

RE-INSURANCE WITH GERMAN OFFICES.

The new war has brought up a number of international questions that did not arise forty or fifty years ago. For instance when proclamations were made a few weeks ago concerning trading with the enemy many persons interested wondered how wide was the field involved. In particular was this the case with regard to insurance. It seems that the extent to which English insurance companies have re-insured with German officers may easily be computed at twenty millions in premiums annually; but whatever it is it must be a big sum, so big as to make the subject of first-class importance. It seems that our leading offices were under the impression that if these premiums were held up until after the war and not paid in the meanwhile to either the Austrian or Austrian offices it would comply with the act. It now seems that the managers of these offices have been wrong. It seems that trading with the enemy is illegal in every sense. The Attorney-General has declared that all treaties entered into before the war between the British Companies and companies in enemy lands are inoperative. Neither premiums nor loss can be shared with the enemy; even though the money be paid to an office situate in London.

GERMANY WITHOUT FOOD.

FAMINE PRICES.

Terrible stories are published here of the dearth of food in Germany, which is rapidly assuming a position of the extremest gravity, wired the "Standart" correspondent at Rome on Sept. 14.

To all intents and purposes famine prevails in Hamburg, and the situation here is merely an example of the conditions prevailing all over Germany.

The immense storehouses in Hamburg, in which vast quantities of food had accumulated, have been taken over by the General Staff, and their contents have been sent to the front to be distributed among the troops.

Traffic in Hamburg has ceased, and all factories are closed. There are 1,500 ships lying idle in the harbour, and the crews are suffering from hunger.

EGGS AT 10s. A DOZEN.

Prices have risen to such an extent that even in the middle of August eggs cost 10s. a dozen.

Fresh meat is unprocurable, all the cattle having been requisitioned. There is a very small quantity of milk and butter, but it has all been reserved for the hospitals.

There is neither milk nor prepared food for babies, and long, sad processions of mothers can be seen outside the Town Hall imploring the City Fathers for assistance.

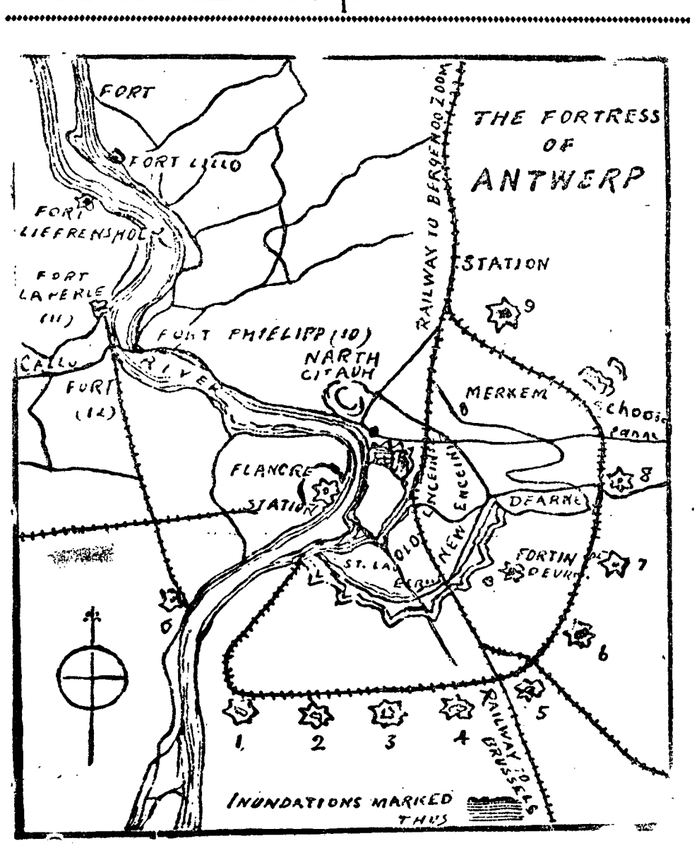
The Government's action in forbidding anyone to leave the town has augmented the ranks of the hungry unemployed. The municipality has vainly protested against this order, pointing out that it affects Hamburg's position as a Hanseatic city.

ANTWERP.

HISTORY OF THE CITY AND FORTRESS.

The following interesting account of the history of Antwerp appeared in a contemporary a few days before the news of the fall of the city was received:—

Antwerp, which is 27½ miles due north of Brussels, has for centuries been the commercial capital of Belgium. The derivation of the name, variously ascribed to legend, is probably derived from the Flemish words *aen't werf, i.e.* on the wharf. The history of the town, like that of cities near to it, is a history of vicissitude. In the eleventh century it was a small republic. During the reign of the Emperor Charles V it rose to be the first commercial city in Europe, when 5,000 merchants met daily on its Exchange, and 2,500 vessels at one time lay anchored in the river. This extraordinary prosperity took its origin in 1482 when the citizens of Bruges quarrelled with the Archduke Maximilian, and in consequence the port of Sluys was blocked up. The trade of Bruges was therefore transferred to Antwerp. The Portuguese made the city their northern depot for the productions and manufactures of the East, while northern merchants brought hither in exchange the merchandise of their own lands. The trade of England and Spain was all carried on through Antwerp, all Spanish exports coming here in the first instance. Besides the foreign trade there was an extensive commerce with the interior—Hainhault, France, Burgundy, Cologne, and Cambray all made Antwerp their market place. But the commercial prosperity of the city received a terrible blow when it was captured by the Spaniards, under the Duke of Parma, in 1585. In 1648 the Treaty of Westphalia sadly damaged Antwerp by closing the Scheldt, thereby sending the merchants to Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The Scheldt remained closed till the French took Antwerp in 1794. They held it till 1815. When the separation of Holland and Belgium was agreed upon, after the revolution of 1830, the King of Holland declined to give up the citadel of Holland. Consequently the French with a large force bombarded the citadel, which was gallantly defended by Generla Chassé with 4,500 men; but it was in vain, and Antwerp surrendered on Christmas Eve, 1832. Of late years commerce has again revived rapidly, and a fresh era of prosperity has been established.



A GREAT FORTRESS.

Besides being the commercial capital of Belgium, Antwerp is the greatest fortress of that country. Nothing, however, remains of the former enceinte or even of the famous old citadel defended by General Chassé against the French in 1832, except the *Steen*, which has been restored and contains a museum of arms and antiquities. After the establishment of Belgian independence Antwerp was defended only by the citadel and an enceinte of 2½ miles round the city. No change occurred till 1859, when the system of Belgian defence was radically altered by the dismantlement of seventeen of the twenty-two fortresses constructed under Wellington's supervision 1815-1818. At Antwerp the old citadel and enceinte were removed. A new enceinte eight miles in length was constructed, and the villages of Berchem and Bargerhout, now parishes of Antwerp, were absorbed within the city. The enceinte still exists and is a fine work of art. It is protected by a broad wet ditch, and in the caponiers are the magazines and store chambers of the fortress. The enceinte is pierced by nineteen gateways, but of these seven are closed to the public. As soon as the enceinte was finished eight detached forts from two to two and a half miles distant from the enceinte were constructed. They begin on the north near Wyneghan and the zone of inundation, and terminate on the south at Hoboken. In 1870 Fort Merxem and the redoubts of Berendrecht and Oorderen were built for the defence of the area to be inundated north of Antwerp. In 1878 in consequence of the increased range of artillery and the more destructive power of explosives, it was recognised that the defences of Antwerp were becoming useless and out of date. It was therefore decided to change it from a fortress to a fortified position by constructing an outer line of forts and batteries at a distance varying from six to nine miles from the enceinte. This second line was to consist of fifteen forts, large and small. Up to 1898 only five had been constructed, but in that and the two following years five more were constructed, leaving another five to complete the line. These detached forts are powerful works, arranged for a garrison of 1,000 men. They have each a frontal crestline of over 700 yards, and are intended for an armament of 120 guns and 15 mortars. The defences are designed as the strategic centre of the national defence of Belgium, for an entrenched camp of 100,000 men. With the completion of the work, which in 1910 was rapidly being pushed on, Antwerp might be regarded as being one of the strongest fortified positions in Europe.

TWO MINOR PROBLEMS.

Two minor problems remained over. (1). The much discussed removal of the existing enceinte in order to give Antwerp further growing space. If it were removed there arose the further question, should a new enceinte be made at the first line of outer forts, or should an enceinte be dispensed with? Then if the city grew up to this extended enceinte the outer forts would be too near. To screen the city from bombardment they would have to be carried three miles further out, and the whole Belgian army would scarcely furnish an adequate garrison for the extended position. A new enceinte, or more correctly, a rampart of a less permanent character, connecting the eight forts of the inner line and extending from Wyneghem to a little south of Hoboken, was decided upon in 1908. (2). The second problem was the position on the left bank of the Scheldt, All the defences enumerated are on the right bank. On the left bank the two old forts Isabelle and Marie alone defend the Scheldt. It is assumed (probably rightly) that no enemy could get round to this side in sufficient strength to deliver any attack that the existing forts could not easily repel. The more interesting question connected with the left bank is whether it does not provide, as Napoleon thought, the most natural outlet for the expansion of Antwerp.

INFLUENCE ON GREAT BRITAIN.

The strategic position of Antwerp is of the greatest consequence not only to Belgium but also to Great Britain. Captain Mahan, the great American naval critic, points out that there are always dominant positions, outside the frontiers of a maritime state, which in the interests of commerce, as well as of supremacy at sea, should never be allowed to pass into the possession of a powerful neighbour. Great Britain, always dependent for her prosperity on narrow seas, has long been familiar with the importance of the positions that command these waterways. In one respect at least her policy has been consistent. She has spared no efforts to secure such positions for herself, or, if that has been impracticable, to at least draw their teeth. Gibraltar, Malta, St. Lucia, Aden, Egypt, Cyprus are conspicuous instances, but above all stands Antwerp. In perhaps the most original passage of Alison's monumental work the constant influence of Antwerp on the destinies of the United Kingdom is vividly portrayed: "Nature has framed the Scheldt to be the rival of the Thames. Flowing through a country excelling even the midland counties of England in wealth and resources, adjoining cities equal to any in Europe, it is fitted to be the great organ of communication between the fertile fields and rich manufacturing towns of the Low Countries and other maritime states of the world." Antwerp, moreover, the key of the great estuary, is eminently adapted for the establishment of a vast naval arsenal, such as it became under Phillip II of Spain and again under the First Napoleon. "It is the point," continues the historian, "from which in every age the independence of the United Kingdom has been seriously menaced. Sensible of her danger, it had been the fixed policy of Great Britain for centuries to prevent this formidable outwork from falling into the hands of her enemies, and the best days of her history are chiefly occupied with the struggle to ward off such a disaster." It was to protect Antwerp from the French that Charles II sided with the Dutch in 1670; that Anne declared war on Louis XIV in 1704; that Chatham supported Prussia in 1742: that Pitt, fifty years later, took up arms against the Revolution.

INTERESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

Antwerp is a city of many interesting associations—the city of Sir Thomas Gresham; the city where our Tudor princes borrowed their money; the city where Bonaparte lived, and where Rubens was born and buried. There is, however, one other aspect of Antwerp which has a particular interest for Englishmen. English Protestantism owes much to Antwerp. It was at the close of the year 1525 that the English New Testament was sent from thence to London. Five pious Hanseatic merchants took charge of the books and conveyed them to their warehouses in Steel Yard. The annoyance of the Catholic priests was extreme, and Hackett, the agent of Henry VIII in the Low Countries, immediately received orders to get Eyndhoxen, the printer, punished. "We cannot deliver judgment without inquiry into this matter," was the sensible reply of the Magistrates of Antwerp. "We will therefore have the book translated into Flemish." "God forbid!" cried Hackett in alarm. "What! would you also, on your side of the ocean, translate this book into the language of the people?" The charge against Eyndhoxen was dismissed. A little while after a still more attractive edition of the New Testament was printed in Antwerp by Raimond, who came over to England with 500 copies, which he speedily disposed of; but certain priests having discovered the Scriptures among the sacks of corn carried copies to the Bishop of London who threw Raimond into prison. It was to Antwerp Faistall, Bishop of London repaired in hopes to lay hold of Tyndale and Frith. A merchant found out Tyndale in his retreat. "William," said he. "I hear you are a poor man, and have a heap of New Testaments and books by you, for which you have beggared yourself and I have now found a merchant who will buy them all, and with ready money too!" "Who is the merchant?" "The Bishop of London." "But he will burn them." "So much the better—the question comes to this, shall the Bishop pay for your books or shall he not? for make up your mind, he will have them." The Reformer consented, paid his debts with the money, and brought out a more perfect edition.

A FLOURISHING CITY.

Antwerp to-day is a flourishing city, one of the busiest seaports of Europe. Rich in historical, artistic, and archaeological associations. A well-known writer tries to sum it up in these words: "Antwerp altogether is a most interesting town, and we do not know a place which better epitomises continental life. It has a busy river, a lively quay, a famous arsenal, an industrious population, a market where the neighbouring peasantry may be seen in the ancient Flemish headgear, streets where the cafes project their tables and seats and people take their refreshments in the open air boulevards ,parks, zoological gardens where orchestral concerts are given. There is a combination of French exteriors and Flemish interiors altogether very happy and pleasing."

Antwerp breathes an atmosphere of art. It is a place to love and to admire. Its ancient streets, its markets thronged by people in quaint costumes, among which the curious thimble-shaped bonnet is conspicuous; the gaily attired soldiers, priests, milk dealers with their little carts drawn by dogs, and filled with bright brass vessels of milk—all attract by their novelty. Very curious is the appearance of the houses—great, old-fashioned, lofty gabled, quaint looking structures. Then there are the statues, fountains, public buildings, and the new portions of the city, to say nothing of the quays on the riverside and the magnificent docks crowded with the shipping of all nations. The Spanish air of many of the women, and the rich silk mantillas worn by them, never fail to attract attention. The bulk of the people here are staunch Roman Catholics; the industrial habits of the Fleming have become incorporated with the intensely religious fervour of the Spaniard. Statues of the Virgin and Infant Saviour abound at the street corners; shops for the sale of rosaries, cruoifixes, artificial flowers, confirmation wreaths, immortelles, etc., are found in all directions; while places where religious books and pictures are sold are extreme numerous. The churches are many, and overflow with altars, shrines, and splendid paintings. Rome itself can scarcely boast of more costly pictures or art treasures than are possessed by Antwerp. Everywhere one meets with traces of the vicissitudes it has undergone from the time the Spaniards ruled it with a rod of iron, until the momentous period (in 1831) when the kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent State. Sieges, revolutions, battles, insurrections and attacks seemed to have formed part of the normal life of the citizens but they became used to it, and went on with their business as if nothing was the matter

PUBLIC BUILDING

Of public buildings in Belgium, the most noted example of Gothic development is that of the Town Hall at Antwerp, designed by Cornelius de aVriendt in 1564. It has a frontage of over 300ft. facing the Grande Place, and is an imposing structure in four storeys. It is almost the only public building in Belgium without the usual gable, the centre block being carried up above the eaves and terminated with an entablature supporting at each end a huge obelisk, and in the centre what looks like the miniature representation of a church.

The Royal Place, on the Place de Mei is an elegant specimen of Louis Quinze architecture erected in 1715. It was purchased by the State from a private family in 1811, and is richly adorned with painting and sculpture by Vervoot.

DOCK LABOURER'S DEATH.

RUPTURE OF SPLEEN.

PORT TRUST INSPECTOR CHARGED.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner held on inquest on Monday touching the death of a Hindu labourer named Dhondu Bala, aged 23 years.

A dock labourer named Hari Lakhia deposed that he, the deceased and others were working in the docks putting a sling round a gun carriage. The deceased was trying a sling to the wheel of the gun, when Mr. Martin Forbes, a Port Trust Inspector, who was supervising the work, came there and gave him a blow because the sling was not properly tied. He then removed the deceased and started to work himself. The deceased in pain went to some distance and fell on the slabs of the shed. Forbes went to him and rendered him every assistance and called a doctor. But the deceased died shortly afterwards.

In answer to the Court, the witness said the blow was on the left front and was given with closed fist. When the labourers did not work properly, the sahibs moved them out of the way.

Maruti Narsu, a labourer, said Forbes wanted them to hurry up. When the deceased fell, Forbes called two doctors and gave him some brandy. He also went for the ambulance to take him to hospital. The deceased was a new man at work.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, said he examined the body. The deceased had suffered from chronic malaria. Th spleen was ruptured. It was greatly enlarged and diseased. It was very soft and friable and would rupture on the application of slight force or pressure. Death was due to rupture of the spleen. There was no mark of violence on the body. A slight blow, which would leave no mark, would have ruptured the deceased's spleen.

A verdict of death from rupture of the spleen caused accidentally was recorded.

Subsequently at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged Mr. Forbes with causing the death of Dhondu Bala by a rash act.

As the accused was ill, the case was adjourned to the 16th instant.

HOSPITALITY TO TOMMY ATKINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly give expression to the necessity of some part of our citizens looking after the comforts of our fighting man when he arrives in Bombay after a weary journey. Our officials have quite enough on, to keep them busy. So it is up to us stay-at-home wallahs to see that Tommy is provided for. Most of the men are strangers to Bombay, and are at a loss to know where the inner man can be satisfied without causing an endless moratorium to their financial resources. It seems to me that it would be an easy matter to get in touch with the military authorities, and have good food and refreshments ready for him, when he arrives. The necessity of this became patent to me on Sunday evening, when hundreds of our brave and patient boys were enquiring where they could get a bit of supper without playing havoc with the little bit of his Majesty's stuff that they had in their pockets. Surely Bombay can meet an emergency of this kind! With our open maidan, all that is needed is cooking utensils and seating. Tommy will pay for what he receives, and I am prepared to furnish a European staff to see that he is well served. There will be no money lost. Merchants who will loan utensils will be paid for breakage and depreciation. Here is self-supporting philanthropy that demands our immediate attention. The Hohenzollerns at Ahmednagar are fed from our rates! If we can't see that our Tommy is looked after for the few days he is resting here, then we are not worthy of the flag we live under. Go let us abandon our German silver patriotism and get down to real facts by looking after the wants of the bravest of our boys, while they are in our midst.—Yours, etc.,

J. H. BRADLAUGH.

Majestic Hotel.

TURKEY AND THE CAPITULATIONS.

POWERS DO NOT ACCEPT PORTE'S ACTION

A Constantinople message dated Sept. 12 states that the text of the reply of the Ambassadors of the Entente Powers and of the Italian Ambassador to the Porte's communication notifying the abrogation of the capitulations is couched in identical terms. It points out that the capitulatory regime in Turkey is not an autonomous institution of the Empire, but is the outcome of international treaties, diplomatic agreements, and contractual Acts of divers kinds

Consequently, this regime can only be modified on the basis of understanding with the contracting powers, and failing such understanding before the first of October next, the above-mentioned Ambassadors would be unable to recognise the executory force beginning on that date, of the unilateral decision of the Sublime Porte

The terms of the Austrian and German replies were differently worded, but uphold the same standpoint.

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MUSCOVITE VERSUS GERMAN CULTURE.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF A NATION.

The following interesting letter from Professor Paul Vinogradoff Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford appears in "The Times." Professor Vinogradoff was invited to return to Russia a few years ago to become a Minister of State, but on going there he found the Ministry not liberal enough for him, and returned to Oxford.

In this time of crisis, when the clash of ideas seems as fierce as the struggle of the hosts, it is the duty of those who possess authentic information on one or the other point in dispute to speak out firmly and clearly. I should like to contribute some observations on German and Russian conceptions in matters of culture. I base my claim to be heard on the fact that I have had the privilege of being closely connected with Russian, German, and English life. As a Russian Liberal, who had to give up an honourable position at home for the sake of his opinions, I can hardly be suspected of subserviency to the Russian bureaucracy.

I am struck by the insistence with which the Germans represent their cause in this world-wide struggle as the cause of civilization as opposed to Muscovite barbarism; and I am not sure that some of my English friends do not feel reluctant to side with the subjects of the Tsar against the countrymen of Harnack and Eucken. One would like to know, however, since when did the Germans take up this attitude? They were not so squeamish during the "war of emancipation" which gave birth to modern Germany. At that time the people of Eastern Prussia were anxiously waiting for the appearance of Cossacks as heralds of the Russian hosts who were to emancipate them from the yoke of Napoleon. Did the Prussians and Austrians reflect on the humiliation of an alliance with the Muscovites, and on the superiority of the Code Civil, when the Russian Guard at Kulm stood like a rock against the desperate onslaught of Vandamme? Perhaps by this time the inhabitants of Berlin have obliterated the basrelief in the "Alley of Victories" representing Prince William of Prussia, the future victor of Sedan, seeking safety within the square of the Kaluga regiment! Russian blood has flowed in numberless battles in the cause of the Germans and Austrians. The present Armageddon might perhaps have been avoided if Emperor Nicholas I had left the Hapsburg Monarchy to its own resources in 1849, and had not unwisely crushed the independence of Hungary. Within our memory, the benevolent neutrality of Russia guarded Germany in 1870 from an attack in the rear by its opponents of Sadowa. Are all such facts to be explained away on the ground that the despised Muscovites may be occasionally useful as "gun-meat," but are guilty of sacrilege if they take up a stand against German taskmasters in "shining armour"? The older generations of Germany had not yet reached that comfortable conclusion. The last recommendation which the founder of the German Empire made on his deathbed to his grandson was to keep on good terms with what Russia which is now proclaimed to be a debased mixture of Byzantine, Tartar, and Muscovite abominations.

GERMAN "CULTURE" AND GERMAN BLINDNESS.

Fortunately, the course of history does not depend on the frantic exaggerations of partisans. The world is not a class-room in which docile nations are distributed according to the arbitrary standards of German pedagogues. Europe has admired patriotic resistance of the Spanish, Tyrolese, and Russian peasants to the enlightened tyranny of Napoleon. There are other standards of culture besides proficiency in research and aptitude for systematic work. The massacre of Louvain, the hideous brutality of the Germans—as regards noncombatants—to mention only one or two of the appalling occurrences of these last weeks—have thrown a lurid light on the real character of twentieth-century German culture. "By their fruits ye shall know them," said our Lord, and the saying which He aimed at the Scribes and Pharisees of His time is indeed applicable to the proud votaries of German civilization today. Nobody wishes to underestimate the services rendered by the German people to the cause of European progress, but those who have known Germany during the years following on the achievements of 1870 have watched with dismay the growth of that arrogant conceit which the Greeks called *ὕβρις*. The cold-blooded barbarity advocated by Bernhardi, the cynical view taken of international treaties and of the obligations of honour by the German Chancellor—these things reveal a spirit which it would be difficult indeed to describe as a sign of progress.

One of the effects of such a frame of mind is to strike the victim of it with blindness. This symptom has been manifest in the stupendous blunders of German diplomacy. The successors of Bismark have alienated their natural allies, such as Italy and Rumania, and have driven England into this war against the evident intentions of English Radicals. But the Germans have misconceived even more important things: they set out on their adventure in the belief that England would be embarrassed by civil war and unable to take any effective part in the fray; and they had to learn something which all their writers had not taught them—that there is a nation's spirit watching over England's safety and greatness, a spirit at whose mighty call all party differences and racial strifes fade into insignificance. In the same way, they had reckoned on the unpreparedness of Russia, in consequence of internal dissensions and administrative weakness, without taking heed of the love of all Russians for Russia, of their devotion to the long-suffering giant whose life is throbbing in their veins. The Germans expected to encounter raw and sluggish troops under intriguing time-servers and military Hamlets whose "native hue of resolution" had been "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." Instead of that, they were confronted with soldiers of the same type as those whom Frederick the Great and Napoleon admired, led at last by chiefs worthy of their men. And behind these soldiers they discovered a nation. Do they realize now what a force they have awakened? Do they understand that a steadfast, indomitable resolution, despising all theatrical display, is moving Russia's hosts? Even if the Russian generals had proved mediocre, even if many disappointing days had been in store, the nation would not belie its history. It has seen more than one conquering army go down before it—the Tartars and the Poles, the Swedes of Charles XII., the Prussians of Frederick the Great, the Grand Army of Napoleon, were not less formidable than the Kaiser's array, but the task of mastering a united Russia proved too much for each one of them. The Germans counted on the fratricidal feud between Poles and Russians, on the resentment of the Jews, on Mahomedan sympathies with Turkey, and so forth. They had to learn too late that the Jews had rallied round the country of their hearths, and that the best of them cannot believe that Russia will continue to deny them the measure of justice and humanity which the leaders of Russian thought have long acknowledged to be due to them. More important still, the Germans have read the Grand Duke's appeal to the Poles and must have heard of the manner in which it was received in Poland, of the enthusiastic support offered to the Russian cause. If nothing else came of this great historical upheaval but the reconciliation of the Russians and their noble kinsmen the Poles, the sacrifices which this crisis demands would not be too great a price to pay for the result.

RUSSIAN UNITY.

But the hour of trial has revealed other things. It has appealed to the best feelings and the best elements of the Russian nation. It has brought out in a striking manner the fundamental tendency of Russian political life and the essence of Russian culture, which so many people have been unable to perceive on account of the chaff on the surface. Russia has been going through a painful crisis. In the words of the Manifesto of October 17-30, 1905, the outward casing of her administration had become too narrow and oppressive for the development of society with its growing needs, its altered perceptions of rights and duties, its changed relations between Government and people. The result was that deep-seated political *malaise* which made itself felt during the Japanese War, when society at large refused to take any interest in the fate of the Army; the feverish rush for "liberties" after the defeat; the subsequent reign of reaction and repression, which has cast such a gloom over Russian life during these last years. But the effort of the national struggle has dwarfed all these misunderstandings and misfortunes as in Great Britain the call of the common fatherland has dwarfed the dispute between Unionists and Home-Rulers. Russian parties have not renounced their aspirations; Russian Liberals in particular believe in self-government and the rule of law as firmly as ever. But they have realized as one man that this war is not an adventure engineered by unscrupulous ambition, but a decisive struggle for independence and existence; and they are glad to be arrayed in close ranks with their opponents from the Conservative side. A friend, a Liberal like myself, writes to me from Moscow:—"It is a great, unforgettable time; we are happy to be all at one!" And from the ranks of the most unfortunate of Russia's children, from the haunts of the political exiles in Paris, comes the news that Bourtzeff, one of the most prominent among the revolutionary leaders, has addressed an appeal to his comrades urging them to stand by their country to the utmost of their power.

THE TSAR AND NATIONAL TRADITION.

I may add that whatever may have been the shortcomings and the blunders of the Russian government, it is a blessing in this decisive crisis that Russians should have a firmly-knit organization and a traditional centre of authority in the power of the Tsar. The present Emperor stands as the national leader, not in the histrionic attitude of a War Lord, but in the quiet dignity of his office. He has said and done the right thing, and his subjects will follow him to a man. We are sure he will remember in the hour of victory the unstinted devotion and sacrifices of all the nationalities and parties of his vast Empire. It is our firm conviction that the sad tale of reaction and oppression is at an end in Russia, and that our country will issue from this momentous crisis with the insight and strength required for the constructive and progressive statesmanship of which it stands in need.

Apart from the details of political and social reform, is the regeneration of Russia a boon or a peril to European civilization? The declamations of the Germans have been as misleading in this respect as in all others. The master works of Russian literature are accessible in translations nowadays, and the cheap tauts of men like Bernhardi recoil on their own heads. A nation represented by Pushkin, Turgeneff, Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky in literature, by Kramskoy, Verestchagin, Repin, Glinka, Moussorgsky, Tchaikovsky in art, by Mendeleiff, Metchnikoff, Pavloff in science, by Kluchevsky and Solovieff in history, need not be ashamed to enter the lists in an international competition for the prizes of culture. But the German historians ought to have taught their pupils that in the world of ideas it is not such competitions that are important. A nation handicapped by its geography may have to start later in the field, and yet her performance may be relatively better than that of her more favoured neighbours. It is astonishing to read German diatribes about Russian backwardness when one remembers that as recently as 50 years ago Austria and Prussia were living under a regime which can hardly be considered more enlightened than the present rule in Russia. The Italians in Lombardy and Venice have still a vivid recollection of Austrian gaols: and as for Prussian militarism, one need not go further than the exploits of the Zabern garrisons to illustrate its meaning. This being so, it is not particularly to be wondered at that the Eastern neighbour of Austria and Prussia has followed to some extent on the same lines.

A WESTERN FORCE.

But the general direction of Russia's evolution is not doubtful. Western students of her history might do well, instead of sedulously collecting damaging evidence, to pay some attention to the building-up of Russia's universities, the persistent efforts of the Zemstvos, the independence and the zeal of the Press. German scholar should read Hertzen's vivid description of the "idealists of the forties." And what about the history of the emancipation of the serfs, or of the regeneration of the judicature? The "reforms of the sixties" are a household word in Russia, and surely they are one of the noblest efforts ever made by a nation in the direction of moral improvement.

Looking somewhat deeper, what right have the Germans to speak of their cultural ideals as superior to those of the Russian people? They deride the superstitions of the *mujikh* as if tapers and genuflexions were the principal matters of popular religion. Those who have studied the Russian people without prejudice know better than that. Read Selma Lagerloef's touching description of Russian pilgrims in Palestine. She, the Protestant, has understood the true significance of the religious impulse which leads these poor men to the Holy Land, and which draws them to the numberless churches of the vast country. These simple people cling to the belief that there is something else in God's world besides toil and greed; they flock towards the light, and find in it the justification of their human craving for peace and mercy. For the Russian people have the Christian virtues of patience in suffering: their pity for the poor and oppressed are more than occasional manifestations of individual feeling—they are deeply rooted in national psychology. This frame of mind has been scorned as fit for slaves! It is indeed a case where the learning of philosophers is put to shame by the insight of the simple-minded. Conquerors should remember that the greatest victories in history have been won by the unarmed—by the Christian confessors whom the Emperors sent to the lions, by the "old believers" of Russia who went to Siberia and to the flames for their unyielding faith, by the Russian serfs who preserved their human dignity and social cohesion in spite of the exactions of their masters, by the Italians, Poles, and Jews, when they were trampled under foot by their rulers. It is such a victory of the spirit that Tolstoy had in mind when he preached his gospel of non-resistance, and I do not think even a German on the war path would be blind enough to suppose that Tolstoy's message came from a craven soul. The orientation of the so-called "intelligent" class in Russia—that is, the educated middle class, which is much more numerous and influential than people suppose—is somewhat different, of course. It is "Western" in this sense, that it is imbued with current European ideas as to politics, economics and law.

RUSSIA'S "BEFREIUNGSKRIEG."

It has to a certain extent lost the simple faith and religious fervour of the peasants. But the keynote of popular ideals has been faithfully preserved by this class. It is still characteristically humanitarian in its view of the world and in its aims. A book like that of General von Bernhardi would be impossible in Russia. If anybody were to publish it, it would not only fall flat, but earn for its author the reputation of a bloodhound. Many deeds of cruelty and brutality happen, of course, in Russia, but no writer of any standing would dream of building up a theory of violence in vindication of a claim to culture. It may be said, in fact, that the leaders of Russian public opinion are pacific, cosmopolitan, and humanitarian to a fault. The mystic philosopher Vladimir Solovieff used to dream of the union of the churches with the Pope as the spiritual head, and democracy in the Russian sense as the broad basis of the rejuvenated Christendom. Dostoyevsky, a writer most sensitive to the claims of nationality in Russia, defined the ideal of the Russians in a celebrated speech as the embodiment of a universally humanitarian type. These are extremes, but characteristic extremes pointing to the trend of national thought. Russia is so huge and so strong that material power has ceased to be attractive to her thinkers. But we need not yet retire into the desert and deliver ourselves to be bound hand and foot by civilized Germans. Russia also wields a sword—a charmed sword, blunt in an unrighteous cause, but sharp enough in the defence of right and freedom. And this war is indeed our "Befreiunskrieg." The Slavs must have their chance in the history of the world, and the date of their coming of age will mark a new departure in the growth of civilization.

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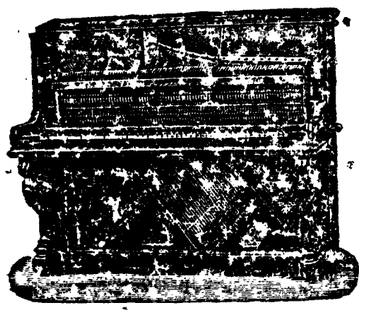

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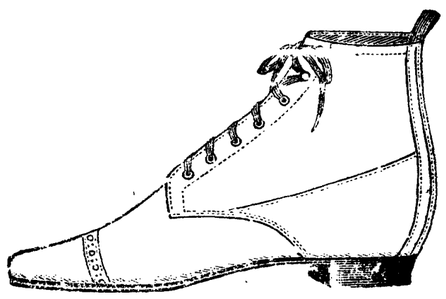

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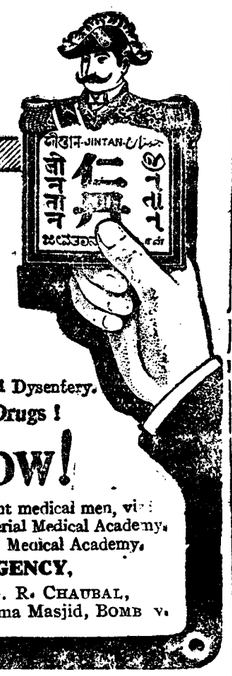

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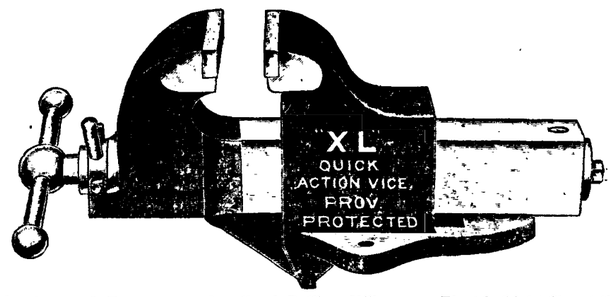

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